JACK BRAND PILSENER

BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

B. SMYTH & Co. LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,834—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIB OF BOM BRA OF ROYAL ASIA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY 2 P.M. 1900.
M. L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	27th Jan.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	F. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* SHANNON	4372	J. Chellew	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	F. H. Gordon	19th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier or day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attntieon is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to,

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st April. 1900.

* She will call at Karachi.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	16th Feb., 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	7th April, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	27th Jan., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 24th Jan. 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Boucard	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Durrande	7th June 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,300 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about the 7th February, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to,

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,283 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 26th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 17th Jan., 1900.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,
Esplanade Road.

KARACHI,
Bunder Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 26th January, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 30th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a m., on the 25th January, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 25th January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 Tons, on or about 25th January.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th January, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY :
Esplanade Road.

KARACHI :
Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

DRAWING & SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c.,

By TREACHER & Co., are of the highest quality and finish, and may be thoroughly relied upon. They are specially made by Leading London Houses for TREACHER & Co., LD. Accuracy and durability are guaranteed.

Too much importance cannot be placed upon the graduations of Surveying Instruments being absolutely correct.

N.B.—TREACHER & Co., LD., wish it to be distinctly borne in mind that these Instruments are not of the cheap class (which are in themselves a source of annoyance), but of a Reliable, Honest Workmanship and Finish.

All the ARTISTS' MATERIALS are those of the well-known Firm of WINSOR and NEWTON, of which firm TREACHER & Co., LD., are the appointed Agents. Only a limited Stock of each item is kept, and Freshness and Reliability are fully maintained by frequent importations.

COMPLETELY ILLUSTRATED AND DETAILED LISTS BY R. O. P.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.

NEW AGENTS WANTED.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to any one who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully Illustrated Catalogues, apply to the Sole Agents :—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,
Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)
(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

GENUINE

HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Cmpaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Compaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

XMAS BAZAAR OPENED AT BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR

XMAS, BIRTHDAY AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON JUST UNPACKED.

VARIETIES OF PRESENTATION CASES.
NICKEL PERFUME FOUNTS.
NICKEL PUFF BOXES.
NICKEL SOAP BOXES.
RHINE VIOLET.

VIOLET DE PARME.
BABY PRESENTATION CASES.
CHOICEST PERFUMES.
CHOICEST SOAPS.
MULHEN'S LAVENDER,
THE KING OF ALL LAVENDERS

AN INSPECTION EARNESTLY SOLICITED AT 93, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GRAND SCOTCH CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
TOWN HALL
On WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1900,
AT 9-30 P.M.,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY SANDHURST,
in aid of the Funds of
THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.
ADMISSION: Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
Tickets and Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST 3 NIGHTS
of Bombay's favorite players, the
TAYLOR-CARRINGTON Co.,
and those world renowned Specialists,
THE AMERICAN GLOBE TROTTERS.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, JAN. 25TH.
The performance is under the distinguished patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST,
Governor of Bombay.
Production for positively the last time of the latest London Version of the favourite Musical Comedy
MY SWEETHEART.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, JAN. 26TH,
GRAND CYCLISTS' NIGHT,
Under the kind Patronage of the
BOMBAY V. R. CYCLING CLUB.
Presentment by Special desire of the always welcome farcical comedy
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In connection with this performance Mr. Sid Black, Champion trick cyclist of the world, offers a handsome silver medal to the best amateur trick cyclist. The competition to take place between the 2nd and 3rd acts of the Comedy. Intending competitors will oblige by forwarding their names to Mr. Black at Esplanade Hotel.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 27TH,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S MATINEE.
SPECIAL MATINEE Prices:
Adults, Front seats, Re. 1-8: Second seats, Re. 1, Children, Annas 8 only.
Servants accompanying children annas 8 each.
SATURDAY NIGHT, JAN. 27TH,
POSITIVELY FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
Production of the great Irish Drama
ARAH-NA-POGUE.
NOTE.
MR. SID BLACK,
MARLO AND MARLO,
MR. H. L. JENKINS,
and the
AMERICAN BICYCLE POLO TEAM
will appear at all of these performance, and give exhibitions of their marvellous skill.
Admission Rates: Rs. 3, 2, and 1 Rupee.
Military and Naval Men in Uniform, Half Rates to 2nd and 3rd Seats.
Reserve Plan at Messrs. Soundy and Co.,
Doors open at 8-45. Performance at 9-30.

THE MAHUVA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the old office of the Company No. 2, Dalal-street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 26th day of February, 1900, at 2-15 o'clock in the afternoon, to adopt the Liquidators' Report and audited account made up to date.

PESTONJI JEHANGHIR HORMUSJI,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SMALL CAUSES COURT AT BOMBAY.
Suit No. 8385 of 1899.
RAGHOBA BALWANT PURANDAR............ Plaintiff.
VERSUS
A. F. FERNANDES............ Defendant.
AMERCHAND GANGJI...... Plaintiff's Assignes.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated 14th day of December, 1899, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the following property at the instance of the abovenamed Plaintiff's Assignee. The piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling—houses and premises standing thereon situate in the Oart of the Defendant A. F. Fernandes called by the name of Bhogetta, at Dadar or Lower Mahim, bearing Ward No. 3189, and Street No. 653, in the G. Ward and the piece or parcel of land measuring about 5826 square yards which is also connected with same Wadi or oart called Bhogetta, together with the messuages tenements or dwelling-houses situate at Dadar or Lower Mahim and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G. Ward No. 3190 and 3192, Street Nos. 654, 656, 656A, 656B, and Collector's Old No. 27/ and new No. 3964, old Survey No. 3321, New Survey No. 1-3964, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the oart of N. D. Almeada and by the passage leading to Church or Dadar Road Cross Lane, on the West by the oart or F. Murzello and of Moroba Bhmji, on the North by the oart of Ram Bhaw Raoji, and on the South by the oart of Almeida.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 19th day of February, 1900, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 19th day of January, 1900.

N. C. MACLEOD,
Assistant Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DEVABAI, widow of THUCKER LILADHUR HEERJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

RAMJI MALJI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant...... Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine hundred, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 20th day of January, 1900.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MASJID LANE OR CHANA STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th January, 1900, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Mr. Narotum Jeevan, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 12th January, 1898, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Ayub Ebrahim and Abu Ebrahim, themselves and himself, and as trustees for and on behalf of Gunny Ebrahim Ayashabai and Zoulekkabai, the children of the late Ebrahim Abu, deceased, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate at the north side of Masjid Lane or Chana Street, within the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 77 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collectors of Land Revenue under old No. 670, new No. 5851 old Survey No. 147, and new Survey No. 8609, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 3 and now under A Ward No. 2544 and Street Nos. 24, 26, and 28, and bounded on the north by the property of Lalji Mowji, on the south by Masjid Lane aforesaid, on the east by a public passage, and on the west by the property of Javerchand Karramcdund, all which said premises now are and have for some time past been in the occupation of the mortgagors or their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. King and Cama, solicitors to the mortgagee, at their office, No. 16, Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th January, 1900.

LANOWLI HOTEL.

EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION
NEAR RYEWOOD.
BEST CUISINE.
OPENED FROM 1ST NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT
FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.
For further Particulars apply MANAGER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF WORK.

A SALE OF WORK
WILL BE HELD IN THE
BISHOP'S BUNGALOW, MALABAR HILL,
on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
JANUARY 31ST AND FEBRUARY 1ST, 1900,

For the struggling Institutions of the Diocese maintained by voluntary effort, for which help is much required.

H. E. LADY SANDHURST has kindly consented to open the Sale, and also to assist.

Time 4 to 7 p.m.

By kind permission of H. E. Governor, his Band will be in attendance.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "FRANZ FERDINAND," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 4.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Bombay 24th January, 1900.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the time for TENDERING for PRINTING WORK which was fixed at 2 p.m., on the 24th instant, has been EXTENDED to 2 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 26th current.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 24th January, 1900.

SIEMENS BROS., & Co.,

LIMITED.
ELECTRICAL
AND
TELEGRAPH ENGINEERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF
India-Rubber, Gutta-Percha, and Lead-Covered Cables and Wires for Telegraph, Telephone, and Electric Light Work, Dynamos, Alternators, Reversible Motors.

CONTRACTORS FOR
Submarine Cables and Land Lines, Electric Railways and Tramways, Central Stations and Transmission of Power by Electricity.

SOLE AGENTS:
TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
8, Elphinstone Circle,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED by a YOUNG MAN (Church of England) aged 25, engagement as correspondence Clerk, Copyist, or Purser's Clerk, or Reader, or Travelling Agent in any Railways, Mills, Mercantile firms, Presses or in Navigation Companys. Good Linguist, 7 years Previous Experience, Highest Credentials, Excellent and fast handwriter and a good Christian, willing to travel to any part of India if passage be paid. Address "CROSSE" Care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE.

MESSMAN REQUIRED for BOAT CLUB, at Kirkee. Messman to supply Meals and Liquor. Further particulars on application to Undersigned. Offers will be received till 31st January, 1900.

W. ST. JOHN RICHARDSON, MAJOR,
Hon. Secretary, P. R. C. B. C.
Poona, 22nd January, 1900.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

1 SECOND-HAND BOILER, Musgrave's Lancashire, 30" by 7", which was working in our Mills up to November last at a pressure of 100 lbs.

For particulars apply to

THAKURDAS KHIMRAJ & Co.,
Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers,
The Krishna Mills, Limited, Beawar.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

WANTED TO SUBLET, FIRST FLOOR with two bed-rooms, one dining room and one hall, 10 minutes' walk from Andheri Station. Apply to R. J. PAYMASTER, care of D. C. Oomregar, Crawford Market.

WANTED,—For six months a Gujarati knowing qualified H. A. for Idar State Famine Relief Camp where he must stay. Salary Rs. 30. Apply at once to B. B. VORA, Chief Medical Officer, Idar, Mahi-Kantha.

WANTED,—NATIVE DOCTOR or HOSPITAL ASSISTANT. For particulars, apply to Khan Bahadur ABDOOR RAZZAK BIN CURTAS, No. 6, Ripon Road, Byculla, Bombay.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

NO Family should now be without a DECENT DINNER SET when SHROFF BROS. are now offering their popular Belgrave Set for Rs. 12-14 only. A price never known before in India.

BARGAIN in CHINA BREAKFAST CRUETS, Pink and Gold. Original price Rs. 1-4, now reduced to Annas 14 only. Flower Pots and Vases at reduced Prices.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. R. W. Dale's Furniture, 2 Ladies Swift and Pandragon and 1 Gent's Swift Bicycles, Piano, Garden, etc., at Pilot Bunder, Upper Colaba, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

ON VIEW.—At Church Gate Street, Fort, a collection of Japanese-ware, Majolica, Jardiniers and Flower Pots, and Plated-ware, etc., TO BE SOLD on the 26th instant.

CYCLING STOCKINGS.—Fine Ribbed Woollen with Fancy Tops, thin feet, from Rs. 4-8 per pair Cycling Garters, Cycling Knickers, from Rs. 12-8. Soft White Cycling Sweaters, etc.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNE and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to become a MEMBER of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, under their Amended Scheme of Membership for 1900. Particularly suitable for large families. THIS WILL SAVE 20 per cent. Full particulars on application to the MANAGER.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Curtimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY WASHING Co., opposite Watson's Hotel does the best (Glazing) for Shirt's Cuffs and Collars if sent after get washed by your own (Dhobees) within a short Notice.

BOMBAY WASHING Co., opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort, 12 years' Experience, the only place to save your expensive Clothes from being spoilt by Washing or Cleaning.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

HAY in BALES. Good quality. Apply DIPMAL, care of Post-Master, Khandalla.

RECEIVED MUSICAL MILK JUGS and TABLE FLOWER VASES, which play 1 and 2 Airs, Rs. 15, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.—A spacious well-furnished BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill. Apply, care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	[illegible]
PEKOE	,,	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	,,	0	12
SOUCHONG	,,	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Receipts issued for 3 years at 6 per cent., 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum. Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tentsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
G. E. NOBLE, ESQ., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 61 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cart Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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BUNGALOW
AT MALABAR HILL.
Apply, care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of COLLECTING Road and BRIDGE TOLLS in the Satara District for the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1900, will have to be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, on the 20th February, 1900, in his Office at Satara. The earnest money, 1-10th of the amount of the bid in cases in which security is offered will have to be paid at once. In cases where no security is offered, the whole amount of the bid will have to be paid on the spot. For further particulars, apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector.

COLLECTOR OF SATARA.

Satara, 13th January, 1900.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 12 NOON on 1st February, 1900, for the SUPPLY of BLANKETS to CORPS at Madras, Saint Thomas, Mount, Bangalore, Bellary, Belgaum and Secunderabad, and for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores to the Madras Arsenal for the period of one year from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1901. For further particulars, please see Fort Saint George Gazette, dated 23rd January, 1900.

L. G. WATKINS, MAJOR, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the right of COLLECTING ROAD and FERRY TOLLS in the Nasik District as follows :—

(1). Road Toll for one year, from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1901.

(2). Ferry Toll for one year, from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1901.

A separate Tender for the Ferry at Deola in Taluka Igatpuri should be made.

A Tender for the Road Toll accompanied by a currency or Promissory note of Rs. 1,000, or a receipt for Rs. 1,000 paid into any Government Treasury, and a Tender for the Ferry Toll accompanied by a currency note of Rs. 100, or a receipt for Rs. 100 paid into any Government Treasury and a separate Tender for the Deola Ferry Toll accompanied by a currency note of Rs. 10, or a receipt for Rs. 10 paid into any Government Treasury, should be sent in so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, not later than 12-30 P.M. (Madras time) on the 14th (fourteenth) February, 1900.

For all particulars regarding the Tolls and conditions under which Tenders should be made. Apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik.

R. A. L. MOORE,
Collector of Nasik.

Nasik, 21st January, 1900.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal up to the 15th February, 1900, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April, 1900, to the 31st March, 1901. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists" or "Schedules" (I. O. Form 104 or 105) of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and Holidays) excepted from 25th January to 13th February, 1900, between the hours of 10 A.M., and 2 P.M. on payment at the rate of one per set of forms.

III.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon on THURSDAY the 15th February, 1900. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

IV.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

V.—Any further information required, can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted.)

N. OGILVIE, Major R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1900.

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON.

THE COMMISSIONERS for the Port of Rangoon require the services of a Royal Naval Officer (on active service,) of the rank of Lieutenant of eight years seniority at least, or of an Officer of the Royal Indian Marine of similar standing to undertake the duties of Deputy Conservator of the Port.

A thorough practical knowledge of Hydrographical surveying is an absolutely indispensable requirement in the officer holding the appointment, as he will have personally to carry out periodical surveys of the Rangoon river and its approaches with the help of a Native Assistant to whom he will be expected to impart instruction in any part of the latter's duties in which he may find his training defective.

The principal duties of the Officer appointed will, however, be the control of the Pilots and Harbour Masters, the buoying and marking of the river, the berthing of the shipping, etc., etc. —in other words, the Marine Executive control of the Port, under the Commissioners. In these duties he will have the help of the Assistant Conservator, a certificated and experienced Master in the Mercantile Marine.

The salary of the appointment is Rs. 800 a month, rising in four years to Rs. 1,000 a month, by annual increments of Rs. 50 for approved service. This rate of pay is inclusive of house and all other allowances, except exchange compensation allowance. The Officer appointed will be required to live as near the river as possible.

Applications stating particulars of service, experience and age should be addressed to the undersigned, so as to reach Rangoon on or before the 1st May, 1900.

A. B. GATHERER,
Chairman, Port Commissioners,
23rd December, 1899. 1864. 4t. alt.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or AGAINST the ESTATE of KENNETH MACAULAY, Marine Surveyor, Bombay, late of Bombay, European, Deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 1st day of September, 1899, and Probate of an Authenticated Copy of whose Will was on the 12th day of January, 1900, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to William Macaulay Ross, an Assistant in the Firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., Merchants, Bombay, one of the Surviving Executors named in the said Will, to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay reserving the right of John Smith, the other Surviving Executor named in the said Will to come in and apply for Probate thereof, are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said William Macauly Ross on his behalf at their Office, No. 20, Esplanade Road, Treacher's Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their Names and Addresses, and the Particulars of their Claims upon or against the Estate of the said Deceased so as to reach the said Office on or before the 6th day of March, 1900, as after that date the said William Macaulay Ross as such Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Deceased then in his hands, according to the Directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the Claims of which the said Executor shall then have Notice as aforesaid, and no Claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Dated, this 20th day of January, 1900.

CRAWFORD, BROWN, BAYLEY, & DUNLOP,
Executor's Solicitors.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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For 1 Year,	6	per cent,	per annum.
„ 9 Months,	5½	„	„
„ 6 „	5	„	„
„ 3 „	4	„	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of Government Papers, Port Trust and Municipal Bonds, and Shares of good and sound Companies.

Every description of Agency business undertaken. Reports, Rates, etc., obtainable on application to

V. N. PARULEKER,
Manager.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
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FOR PERUSAL IN THE,
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 5h. 49m. High water, 4-10m., 6-24a. Low water, 11-18m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Cyclists' Union Races.
Novelty Theatre, Taylor-Carrington Company.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 4-45,

FEVER AND STARVATION.—Bakoo Dhondoo, a Hindu, aged twenty-five years, residing at Cursetji Suklaji Street, was, on Tuesday last, found dead on the road by the police. The district medical officer examined the body and certified that death was due to fever and starvation.

DAMAUN NEWS.—The Portuguese gunboat Bengo, Captain Guerreiro, arrived in the harbour of Damaun, at 4 p.m., on Saturday, bringing from Goa 35 soldiers and Majors Roncon and Gabrao, and left for Diu, at 5 p.m., on Sunday, carrying 60 soldiers, Major Gabrao and Dr. J. J. Fragoza, who acted as surgeon of the military hospital at Damaun.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s.s. Hiroshima Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-day.—Mails for Seychelles, Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, per extra s. s. Warora, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 30th and 31st instant.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per extra s. s. Franz Ferdinand, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., on Saturday, the 27th instant.

FIRE ON BOARD A NATIVE CRAFT.—On Tuesday about noon, a fire broke out on board a native craft, named Jairamprasad, lying opposite Mallet Bunder. The craft contained five hundred bags of rice and one hundred and fourteen bales of hay. It was towed by the Port Trust dredger Snipe to Sewree, where the fire was got under, at 3-30 p.m., and extinguised. The cause of the fire or the damage done to the cargo were not known. The craft belonged to Ananji Bhimji, and it arrived in Bombay on the 15th instant from Dwarka.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yester-day, Heptoola Shaik Adam, proprietor of a rope mill, at Haines Road, appeared before Mr. S. B. Spencer, to answer a summons taken out against him by Mr. B. D. Banaji, Superintendent in License Department, Bombay Municipality, charging him with storing Rangoon oil in his premises without a license from the Muncipal Commissioner. The accused was further charged with storing coal and firewood. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. At the outset Mr. Velinker contended that the premises were used as a mill for spinning hemp and jute, and that under clause (3) section 394 of the Municipal Act, the accused was protected from payment of any license fees, for storing the articles mentioned in the charge. The pleader said that the Rangoon oil was not stored in the sense of its being accumulated for any length of time. The oil was sprinkled on the hemp as soon as the barrels were opened, but it was not stored on the premises. As Mr. Banaji did not dispute the facts stated by Mr. Velinker, the magistrate held that a license was not necessary, and discharged the accused.

ANOTHER BICYCLE STEALER.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Bartly prosecuted one Mahadoo Kondaji, with stealing a bicycle, valued at Rs. 150, belonging to Mr. Ben Defrece, of Messrs. Marck and Company. The complainant stated that he had been to the Town Hall on the morning of the 17th instant to arrange certain preliminaries in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Concert, that was to be given that night for the benefit of the Transvaal War Fund. He left his cycle at the foot of the Town Hall steps, and when he returned about an hour after, he found the machine missing. Mr. Defrece then gave information to the police. Shaik Curreem Shaik Pachoo said that on the afternoon of the 17th instant accused came to him at the Byculla Stables and offered to sell him a bicycle at Rs. 80. Witness consented to buy the machine, provided the accused produced a letter of authority from the vendor. As the accused did not do so, he was given in police custody. On being questioned by the police, accused said that the vendor resided in the Town Hall. Eventually it was ascertained by the police that the bicycle belonged to Mr. Defrece. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

AN OVERZEALOUS SERVANT.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mahadeo Dhondoo and Balla Hurree, two cart drivers, were charged with stealing two cart-loads of furniture, of the value of Rs. 500, the property of Hurree Krushna. The complainant is servant in the employ of a Bania merchant who owns a chawl, at Girgaum. One Ardeshir Dossabhoy was a tenant in the chawl, and it was alleged that he had not paid the rent to the owner of the house since some time past. On Sunday morning last, the tenant loaded his furniture in two carts, of which the two accused were the drivers, and directed them to take the furniture to another place. The complainant asked the tenant not to vacate the premises, or to remove his furniture, without paying the arrears of the rent. The tenant, however, refused to do so, and directed the cart-drivers to proceed. While the carts were going along the road, complainant stopped them, and made a complaint to the police, charging the drivers with theft. Complainant having signed the complaint, the two accused were arrested. The police inquiries showed that the complaint was false. Complainant admitted that the furniture in the carts was not his property. Both the accused pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate, in discharging the accused remarked that complainant being an illiterate man, thought probably that this was the only means of stopping the carts. He fined complainant Rs. 10 for preferring a false and vexatious complaint against the accused. The amount of the fine, if paid, was ordered to be distributed between the two accused.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE RUSTOMJI EDULJI.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Inverarity, for Messrs. Sassoon and Co., opposed the application, on the ground that certain books dealing with transactions in onions had not been deposited in Court. After hearing further arguments, his lordship granted Mr. Starling's application, but remarked that if it was found the insolvent had been carrying on business not disclosed by him, he would have no further indulgence shown him by the court.

RE TOOLSEE LUCKHU.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, was granted an interim order for two months, with leave to serve notices.

RE GOOLAM ALI MAHOMED SAJOON.

Mr. Raikes, for the insolvent, applied for a week's adjournment in order to enable his client to reply to an affidavit which made serious allegations against him. Mr. Inverarity considered less than a week was sufficient to reply to the matter. His lordship granted the insolvent an interim order till Friday.

RE MOONA NAGPAL.

Mr. R. D. Wadia, for the insolvent, was given leave to serve notices and to amend his client's schedule.

RE AUSTIN E. GILLESPIE.

Mr. R. D. Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices, which was refused by his lordship, who remarked the insolvent had done nothing for some time.

RE KESSAJI CALIANJI.

His lordship, in dealing with the above insolvency, stated he had come to the conclusion that the insolvent had concealed Rs. 2 768, which appeared in the cash books, but which he had failed to account for in any way. It was clear the insolvent was in possession of some property, as he had offered his creditors eight annas in the rupee. He had also failed to account for large sums of money although given every opportunity to do so. His lordship, being satisfied that the insolvent had concealed his cash balance, sentenced him to two months imprisonment.

RE RALPH DOUSE.

The name of Mr. Ralph Douse, who had applied to the Court for an interim order, was called but the insolvent did not appear. Mr. Starling, for a creditor opposed the application on an affidavit which, among other things, stated that the insolvent had left the jurisdiction of the Court. His lordship refused thh interim order.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

PROGRAMME SATURDAY NEXT.

Ship's boats (service rig) handicap race to start at 3-0 p.m. Course No. 1. Yachts handicap race for Cups for the helmsman and crew of the winning Yacht presented by the Hon. Secy., Sailing Committee. This race will count towards aggregate points for the Season. Start at, 3. 15. Course No. 3. Tomtit' class race to start at 3. 30. Course No. 1. Entries will close at noon on Friday.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

NAGPUR NOTES.

THE weather, says our local correspondent, has not at all improved since I wrote to you last. The days are stormy, cloudy and chilly, in consequence of which the sanitary condition is unsatisfactory. The plague still claims a fair number of victims. The following figures will show the position of plague :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.	Suspicious.
13th January	5	6	0
14th do	3	4	1
15th do	4	3	1
16th do	5	4	0
17th do	11	10	4
18th do	3	3	2
19th do	7	6	3
	38	36	11

It is noticed from the mortality returns of the Health Officer that the total number of deaths registered in Nagpur during the week ending 13th January, 1900, was 146 against 158 and 122 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 92. The mortality from plague, fevers, and bowel complaints amounted to 43, 38, and 15 respectively, against 29, 38 and 19 in the preceding week. The general-death rate of the week was 65·1 per mille per annum against 39·8 the mean of the last three years. The total number of deaths registered was 73. The ratio of births was 32·6 per mille per annum. As Sitabaldi had one or two isolated cases of plague the local administration has advised the residents to go into the segregation camps erected near the Nagpur Central Jail. A few Hindu gentlemen of the well-to-do class have availed themselves of this generous offer, but the majority of inhabitants mean to stick to their homes. I would suggest that the authorities close the local market "Temple Bazar" held twice a week, and as the population of the civil station draw supplies and provisions thence there is every probability of carrying infection to their homes.

A programme has been issued by the Committee of the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles of their annual prize meeting, to be held on the Corps Rifle Range on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week. These dates are held for the members at the head-quarters, and those in the surrounding districts wishing to complete must attend. The shooting in the districts, such as Khandwa, Jubbulpore, Harda, Narsingpur, and Hosangabad, must attend in their respective head-quarters. There are twenty matches and there are a large number of prizes of high value, with the exception of the Chief Commissioner's prize and a few more from other sources, including the merchants' prizes, the rest are awards from the corps. The railway authorities with the view of raising subscriptions from the Company's servants in India for the Transvaal War Fund have sent out a circular. Influential members of the Company have warmly advocated the necessity of raising in each district subscriptions for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the brave soldiers in South Africa. The proposals so far have met with a favourable response. Here in Nagpur a great number of railway servants have ungrudgingly sacrificed a day's income for this laudable purpose. The list of subscriptions include a very large number of employés even of the local workshop. Our Rao Bahadurs, Khan Bahadurs, Rai Sahibs, including barristers and vakils may be asked to imitate the railway servants, and I am sure the result would not be a disappointment. The Chiefs and Zemindars of these provinces who are noted for their charity and philanthropic spirit might be approached.

Prospective visitors to Chikalda from Kamptee and Nagpur have been warned not to go there during the next hot weather as the supply of water is extremely scanty already and it will be next to nil during the hot season. The C. P. Club held a subscription ball last Saturday in the Club Rooms. The get-up and management was in the hands of Mrs. B. Ismay. The Officers of the Buffs were invited to the ball. It is feared the two local mills may have to stop work for want of water as the Jumao Talow is already showing its depth. The Central India Mill held their annual sports and prize distribution ceremony on Saturday last at 4 p.m. It was a *gala* day for all the Parsees, both the employés of the mill and outsiders. Mr. J. N. Tata presided over the ceremony.

ALLEGED FORCIBLE INOCULATION.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the notice issued by Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the instance of one Mahadeo Bhicaji, against Mr. M. N. Kapadia, a plague doctor, to show cause why process should not be issued against him on charges of criminal force and hurt, came on for arguments before the Magistrate. Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, solicitors, appeared to show cause, while Mr. Mir Aun Ali, barrister-at-law, appeared to support the notice. Lieutenant French, District Plague Officer, was also present in Court.

The complainant, in his information, stated that he was a bill collector of a chawl in 12th Kamatipoora Lane, and resided at Girgaum. About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 14th instant, he was sitting at his office, in the said chawl, when the accused M. N. Kapadia came there with some fifteen men, and forcibly inoculated some of the tenants of the chawl. Accused then went up to the complainant and asked him to get himself inoculated. Complainant declined to do so, when the accused replied that he did not require any explanation, but would inoculate him on the spot. The accused then caught hold of the complainant by his hand and forcibly inoculated him.

Mr. Dunlop at the outset submitted that the complainant was persuaded by plague volunteers to get himself inoculated. After a little persuasion he willingly submitted himself to the operation. No force was used, as alleged, by the complainant.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali then examined the complainant. His evidence proved that the complainant submitted himself to inoculation, because he was told he would be given in police custody. No force or violence was used.

The magistrate remarked that no force seemed to have been used. The presence of the police was sufficient to over-awe complainant, and he submitted to the operation. It was always necessary to hold the man's hand when inoculating him. It was done for the man's good. Why should he object to such a beneficial operation? It was a very good thing that the doctor (accused) inoculated the man and saved his life.

Mr. Aun Ali : I myself am in favour of inoculation.

The Magistrate : Then why do you object to it? I don't think it is necessary to go further in the case. I must refuse the process.

The magistrate, in disposing of the notice, said that it did not appear to him that any actual force was used on the occasion. It was said that the complainant was over-awed by the presence of the police and the plague volunteers, and therefore submitted himself to inoculation. If this was the case, no criminal offence had been established. It was left to the man's option either to be segregated and to be taken away under police escort or to be inoculated. That was quite fair and proper, and could not be regarded as alleged. It was altogether absurd to say that such a delicate operation as inoculation, could have been performed, when the man was unwilling and resisted the act. The petitioner was a strong man and the doctor who inoculated him was no match for him; so it was out of question that any force had been used. The court must, therefore, refuse the process, and dismissed the complaint.

TAYLOR-CARRINGTON COMPANY.

THE performance of My Sweetheart, at the Novelty Theatre last night, was a very excellent one. Miss Carrington and Mr. Taylor were evidently quite at home in the principal characters and the other characters were done full justice to by the members of the company The musical items, particularly the duet at the conclusion of the first act, were well rendered and met with the marked approval of the audience. To-night, "My Sweetheart" will be played for the last time and the performance will be under the patronage of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	11	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	24	6	58
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	19	9	52
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	15	4	24
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	16	4	89
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	10	4	21
G Mahim and Worlee	6	3	31
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	26	46
Total	101	56	331
Total plague deaths to date	63,805	55,383	
Same date last year	111	77	226

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists

THE LATE MR. PLUNKETT, C.I.E.

As announced by our Poona correspondent, Mr. Arthur Henry Plunkett, C.I.E., late City Magistrate at Poona, and some years ago Presidency Magistrate in Bombay, died at Mussourie, on Tuesday morning last, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Born in November 1834, Mr. Plunkett joined the service on the 1st April 1852, as a clerk in the Military Department of the Secretariat. In December 1863, he was appointed Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Hyderabad, and being in the following year transferred to Karachi, officiated there in January 1865 as Collector of Customs, Harbour Magistrate, and Shipping Master, and in May of the same year as Supernumerary Deputy Collector and Magistrate. Mr. Plunkett subsequently discharged the duties of Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Karachi, Hydrabad, Dharwar, Thana, Nasik, and Bombay. In April 1873, he officiated as Assistant Superintendent of Stamps at Bombay; in June of the following year, he officiated as Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Opium; in December of the same year as Deputy Commissioner of Customs; and in April 1875 as Assistant Commissioner of Customs at Bombay. In July 1876, Mr. Plunkett was transferred as City Magistrate and District Deputy Collector to Poona, where he passed the best years of his life, winning by his uprightness of character and kindliness of heart, the respect and esteem of all classes of the community. He performed the duties of Huzur Deputy Account Officer at Poona, in addition to his own duties, from Decembr 1876 to January 1877. Three years later, from April to May 1880, in addition to his own duties as City Magistrate and District Deputy Collector, he held charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate and Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Poona; and again from March to November 1882 as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate. From March to September 1881, Mr. Plunkett, who had gained the confidence of his superiors in different branches of service, was placed on special duty as Superintendent of the Branch Census office at Poona. In November 1883, Mr. Plunkett was transferred to Bombay to officiate as a Presidency Magistrate for about a month; and after enjoying a month's privilege leave, reverted to his permanent post as City Magistrate at Poona, where a month later he was appointed, in addition to his own duties, as Collector of Income Tax for the city and the cantonment. From April to June 1886 we find Mr. Plunkett, in addition to his own duties, holding charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate at Poona and Kirkee. From May 1889 until the period of his retirement on pension about two years ago, Mr. Plunkett continued to ably discharge his duties as Deputy Collector and City Magistrate and Income Tax Collector at Poona. For his valuable services extending over many years, he was in May 1896 appointed a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, an honour which he richly deserved.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

MUTILATING A MONEYLENDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. BALA BIN SATA AND ANOTHER.

THE accused, who are brothers, appealed from a decision of Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Satara, who in October last, convicted them of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a cutting instrument and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for five years each.

The accused caused grievous hurt to the complainant Nanabhat with a cutting instrument on the 9th August last. They were residents of a villiage near Islampur. The complainant had long been a money-lender there, and among his debtors were the two accused, upon whose shoulder sdescended had a mortgage debt incurred ten years ago by their father. The land so mortgaged was their only property, and was worth about Rs. 500. The mortgage created a lien on it of Rs. 325; and this some, together with a bond debt and account debts, was finally secured by a consent conciliation decree passed against the accused for Rs. 495 in the year 1894-95. Until that year accused had been holding the land as complainant's tenants; but the decree restored to them complete possession of the land, provided that they should discharge the debt by annual payments of Rs. 80. They met their liabilities for the first year or two; then they fell into arrears, and complainant in the latter part of 1898 took out execution against them. The land was accordingly to be put up for sale; and the auction was to take place on the 15th August. The accused entered into negotiations with the complainant, but they finally fell through two or three days before the outrage was committed upon the complainant. On the morning of the 9th August the complainant had occasion to visit Islampur, and on the way near a big nullah, he encountered the second accused, Tukaram, who siezed him by the arm, which was snatched away. The first accused came up, and the two seized him by the arms and commenced to drag him up the nullah, grimly warning him that they were going to settle his debt. He screamed and resisted but the spot was lonely, and no one came to his assistance. Near the nullah they threw him on his back on the sand. Balla sat on his chest, and Tukaram, squatting by his head, drew forth an implement called *nalganji*, a miniature sickle, with which he pricked the complainant's eyes, and then cut off the fleshy part of his nose and the lobe of his right ear. They were about to leave him there, but No. 2 returned and severed the thumb from the right hand. They then withdrew, leaving the complainant bleeding on the sand. For some minutes he lay there miserably, but revived and managed to make his way to the nearest cultivated field. He was afterwards taken to his house, and a report was made to the police. Mr. Knight convicted, the accused and sentenced them each to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere with the conviction or the sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths there from reported to Government, during the week ending January 12th, were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	494	334
Karachi	6	4
Poona (including Cantonment)	1	1
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	2	1
Surat	16	10
Thana	31	22
Nasik	3	1
Poona (excluding City)	23	20
Satara	35	34
Sholapur	160	148
Ahmednagar	11	7
Kolaba	10	7
Ratnagiri	22	12
Belgaum	62	45
Dharwar	175	133
Bijapur	33	30
Karachi (excluding City)	2	1
Hyderabad (Sind)	2	1
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	1	1
Kolhapur	122	85
Sachin	11	2
Janjira	2	2
Akalkot	0	1
Aundh	0	2
Bhor	7	11
Savanur	1	1
Total	1,256	923
Week ending January 5th	1,252	1,014
Total to Date	367,081	288,055

Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Canara, Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Baroda territory, Dharampur, Akalkote and Audh were free from plague during the week.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, has been pleased to sanction the holding of a Central rifle meeting open to the Districts of Mhow, Poona, Deesa, Bombay, and Nagpur, at Mhow in the latter end of February 1900. The exact dates will shortly be notified. The Association will pay 3rd class return fares for not more than ten competitors of any Corps, British or Native, quartered in the above named Districts, provided they are subscribing Corps. The limited number of targets at Mhow will not permit the programme published by the Association for 1899 to be carried out. A programme will however be substituted containing matches for individual shots and section leaders of a novel and interesting kind, of which details will very shortly be published. Prizes will not exceed the sum total of entrance fees. The camp of the meeting will be at Bercha near Mhow Cantonments. Officers Commanding Corps are requested to intimate as soon as possible to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, Poona, whether they propose sending men to compete, in order that arrangements may be made for their accommodation.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee held yesterday, Dr. N. N. Katrak presided; and there were also present Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, H. Kennedy, Professor Muller, Sir Bhalachandra Krishna, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Mir. Aun Ali and Kursetjee N. Wadia, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee and Muljee B. Barbhaya.

A COAL CONTRACT INCIDENT.

The Ccommittee considered papers, forwarded by the Commissioner, regarding a bill from Messrs. C. J. Khambatta and Co., for Rs. 660 for coals supplied, to the payment of which the Municipal Secretary had objected under a resolution of the Committee passed on the 13th May 1896.

It appears from the papers that the Executive Engineer stated that the coal was purchased through a broker, and at the time the quotations were accepted, it was not known who the owners of the coal were. However, in future, care would be taken to intimate to coal-brokers generally, when offers were received, that no offers from Messrs. Khambatta and Co. would be accepted.

The Chief Accountant stated in his report on the subject that, knowing that the supply had been received with the sanction of the Commissioner, he had no alternative but to pass the bill, and a cheque for the amount was consequently drawn, but the Municipal Secretary objected to sign the cheque.

Under the circumstances, at the suggestion of the chairman, it was resolved that the cheque be signed.

PERSUASION *re* SMALL-POX.

Dr. Weir reported having requested the Superintendent of Vaccination to take steps to persuade the people in the localities in which small-pox was raging to get themselves re-vaccinated.

Dr. Weir said :—"I have the honour to state that the steps that are being taken for protecting people by vaccination against small-pox are the following :— "2. A daily return of attacks from small-pox is sent to the Superintendent of Vaccination showing the division, section, street or Ward, No. of house, names &c. so that steps may be taken to persuade the people in the locality to be vaccinated. The Superintendent of Vaccination is also requested to send calves with vaccinators to localities in which outbreaks may occur. The Commissioner of Police has been requested to inform people by beat of bataki of the necessity of having themselves and their children vaccinated. Under your orders, early in the month notices were printed and widely distributed urging the population to avail themselves of the facilities for vaccination. 3. The disease is largely prevalent amongst grown-up people whom, under the existing law, it is not possible to compel to be vaccinated. There are also a number of cases of mild type amongst people who have been vaccinated." The Committee resolved that the report be recorded.

A COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCE.

The Commissioner, in a letter to the secretary, recommended a compassionate allowance to the father of the late Mr. Gajanand Moroba Manker, general inoculation clerk at the C Ward office, who died of plague on the 24th December.

Sir Bhalchandra remarked that the Commissioner should intimate to persons accepting plague service that they should get themselves inoculated, without which the Municipality would not recognise any recommendation for compassionate allowance.

The allowance was sanctioned.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WATER SUPPLY.

The report of the sub-committee regarding the hours of distribution of water to the city was submitted.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed said that there were many complaints about the inconvenient hours of water supply, which had been brought to the notice of the Commissioner, and that officer had courteously altered the hours and timed the distribution to suit the requirements of different localities before the report of the sub-committee was received. The hours for maximum pressure in the Fort, nine to eleven, were very inconvenient; and the sub-committee recommended an alteration to 10 o'clock, by which time most of the residents were in bed. Dr. Ismail urged that the connections cut off from houses on account of plague might be restored in premises that were now pronounced well-ventilated and sanitary.

A BUST OF THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

At the close of the business, the chairman, Dr Katrak, drew the attention of the members to the bust of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, which was placed in the Municipal Hall, He said it was a matter of congratulation to the Standing Committee and the Corporation that they could always have the auspicious face of her Majesty before them; and the public of Bombay should congratulate themselves that they had been able to secure such a beautiful piece of work, which was the result of local workmanship.

The face of the bust was at first intended to replace that of the Queen-Empress' statue on the Esplanade; and afterwards, in negotiation with the Principal of the School of Art, the Municipality had the bust executed to be placed in the Municipal Hall at a comparatively small cost.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 25.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

On Exceptions to the Commissioner's Report.

930-241-95—Craigie L and O—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and another vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Trial on Merit.

195-97—Dikshit and D—Balwant Arjoon Deray vs Purshotum Jola and another—Sorabji and J.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

335-98—Wadia and G—Binraj Hardayalmal and others vs Ramchand Bhairam—In person.

523-98—In person—Ramchand Bhairam vs Binraj Hardayalmal and others—Wadia and G.

281-97—Nanu and H—Narayandas Rowjee vs Vethabai and others—Little and Co.

111-97—K D Shroff—Merally Sonujee vs Muljeebhoy Jeewraj and others—Captain and V.

299-97—Payne G S and Co—Hajee Jocsub Hajee Ally vs Hajee Sha Mohomed Hajee Ally and others—Bicknell M and M.

621-99—Thakurdas D C and K—Ramdas Dossa vs Esmail Ebrahim and others—Magonlal and Co.

663-23—Edgelow G and W—Adelaide de Souza Rebeiro and another vs Hector Rebeiro—Bicknell M and M.

612-97—K J Mantri—Gopinath Pandurang vs Dadaji Narayen and others—K J Mantri—Crawford B and Co.

263-96—Smetham B and N—Dadaba Juggonnath vs Dewjee Shiwa—Nanu and H.

469-99—Khundoo and S—Chunilal Lalchand vs Venkesha Govendsha and others—Capt and V.

361-94—Edgelow G and M—Galloobnoy Chugonlal vs Narotumdas Inderji Vaishnar and others—Dikshit and D.

541-94—Ardeshir H and D—Bai Sakoobai alias Gopibai and others Sayajee Nagoo and others—C Cama C L and O.

216-88—Bhaishunker and K—Ootamchand Manackchand vs Ramrao Gungadhur Myrol and others—Thakurdas D and Co and D and D and Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

73-99—Sorabjee and J for pauper—Aboo Ibram vs Raghocnath Nagur and others—Wadia and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

544-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Thaker Laljee Doongersey and another vs Bhawoo Nursoo and another—Bhaishanker and K.

327-96—Smetham B and N—Passoo Arjoon and others vs Vanu Krappa Bhola and others—Jehangir and S.

For Judgment on question of Cost.

390-93—Edgelow G and W—A N Templeton Lawrie and others—Crawford B and Co and R and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

23-38—Payne G S and Co—Asmaboo and another vs Sarafally Tyabjee and others—Nanu and H.

693-98—Captain W—Mohomedally Abdul Hoosein vs Hari Ramchander—Bhatwadekar.

455-99—Madhowji Virji Jethabhai Pramjee vs Bhimji Curransey.

745-98—Pestonjee R and K—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Anandrao Vinayek and others—Crawford B and Co Craigie L and O and Little and Co.

347-99—M H Khan—for pauper Syed Mohamed bin Syed Ahmed vs Shamsudin Amiroodin Choigay—Inperson.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

695-99—Ardeshir H and D—Edaljee Burjorjee Dajina vs Pestonji Shapurjee Narielwala—Pestonjee R and K—Part heard.

614-98—Sorabjee and J—Fukroodin Khan Alias Fuckoo Miya bin Hajee Khan vs Mahomed Hoosein bin Miya Hajee Abdool Cader Nowrungay and others—Payne G S and Co.

256-99—Manshuklal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

215-99—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Tata vs The Ahmedabad Advance Spg and Wg Co Ld and another—Nanu and H, Bhaishunker and K.

289-98—Khunderao and S—Chandulai Suklal and others vs Shomlal Saktanand and others—Payne G and S, and M.

448-98—Wadia and Co—Purshotum Shewji vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K.

459-99—Bhaishunker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shewjee—Wadia and Co.

76-98—Mansuklal D and J—Bai Dahi alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas—Muljee and B and Little and Co.

376-99—Sorabjee and J—Phiroz Ruttonjee Watcha vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.

367-98—Sorabjee and J—Abdool Hoosein Nujmudin vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.

486-98—Daphtary and F—Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin vs Framroz Jamshed Aga—Sorabjee and J.

563-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin—Sorabjee and J.

379-99—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Dulabhdas Balmukandas and others.

380-99—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India, Ld. vs Girdharidas Gansbamdas and others.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY RACES, 1900.

SECOND AND FINAL ENTRIES CLOSED ON TUESDAY, 23RD JANUARY.

FIRST DAY SATURDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

The Importers Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
(1st Entries 3).
Mr Jackson's ch aus m Albecore, 6 years.
The Bombay Derby—Distance 1½ miles.
(1st Entries 12).
Mr Lyndon's ch a h Eclipse, aged.
The Tom LeMesurier Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs.
(1st Entries 10).
Mr Burke's b a h Riry II, 13 3½
The Midget Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.
(1st Entries 5).
Mr J B's ch aus m Lady Yetman, 13 2

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

The Desert Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.
(1st Entries 12).
Mr Moochool Shaws—b cb g Lachin, aged.
The Dealers Plate—Distance 1 mile.
(1st Entries 14).
Mr Burke's b a h Riry II, 13 3½
The Paddock Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.
(1st Entries 11).
Mr Moochool Shah's b a g Pilgrim, 13-3

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY.

The Sandhurst Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs.
(1st Entries 15)
Messrs Tulloch and Allan's ch aus g Harkaway by Whoatmeat—Advent, aged.
Mr Lyndon's br aus g Tubalcain II, 5 years.
Mr Milward and Aga S Shah's b aus m Allic, 5 years.
The Bedouin Stakes—Distance 1 mile.
(1st Entries 14.)
Mr Moochool Shah's b c b g Lachin, aged.
The Asian Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.
(1st Entries 13.)
Mr Moochool Shah's b a g Pilgrim 13 3.
The Dwarf Stakes—Distance 1-2 mile.
(1st Entries 10.)
Mrs Boilean's ch cb m Honi Sect by Modesty—Minnet 13 3-4

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY.

The Importer's Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs.
(1st Entries 3.)
Mr Jackson's ch aus m Albicore, 6 years.
The Turf Club Cup—Distance 1 1-2 mile.
(1st Entries 14.)
Mr Moochool Shah's b cb g Lachin aged.
The Final Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.
(1st Entries 15.)
Mr Burke's b a h Riry II 13 3 1-2.
Mr H Vishram's b a h Munwar 13 3 1-4.
The International Stakes—Distance 1 mile.
(1st Entries 7.)
Mr Milward and Aga S Shah's ch aus m Rebecca 14-8.
1st Day The Importers Plate, 4th Day The Importers Handicap—These Races are declared void.

CECIL GRAY
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 24th January.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Hermod, 829 tons, Captain A Nielson, cleared yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE s s Slingsby, 2,094 tons, Captain C B Marck, cleared yesterday for Diamond Island in ballast.

THE s s Orwell, 2,445 tons, Captain W Gibb, cleared yesterday, for Rangoon, with the same bottom cargo.

THE German East Line s s Setos, 1,152 tons, Captain H Carsten, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Captain C L L Barlow, Mr and Mrs Taeppin, Mr H Dadabhoy Talati, Mrs Mehrbai Shapoorjee Talati, Mr D Caunell, Mr M Moses and 95 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Simla, 1,039 tons, Commander H W Bamber, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Lieut A E House, Mr M Patilies, Mrs and Misses Randle, Miss Greening, Mr Fatterfield Mr H S N Pelkington, Mr L Tellomul, Mrs A Aickin, Mr Balwant, Mr Saleh bin Azaz, Master Elliott, Mr and Mrs J Moore, Mr E P Belcher, Mr C E Gubli, and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 24.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Sutlej		Weston			P & O Co
Booldana	2143	Creft			M M & Co
Nizam	2011	Eliot	Calcutta		F Morrison & Co
H M S Lapwing		Lambert			Royal Navy
Simla	1093	Bamber			M M & Co
Chilka	1477	Hutchison			M M & Co
Gulf of Trinidad	1494	Duncanson			B & P S N Co
Dalhousie		Warden	Wet Basin		R I M S
Bhundara	2215	Stunt			M M & Co
Onipenta	3420	Watkeys			M M & Co
Florida	2050	Chapman			M M & Co
Ceylon		Channer	Dry Dock		I L Service
Shannon	2380	Chellew			P & O Co
Onda	3410	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Slingsby	2094	Marck			Cory Brothers
Albion	649	Ritchie			H S & Co
Hermod	830	Nielson			Bo Company
Nawab	2041	Crebbin			T M & Co
P Wikstrom Jn bque	685	Gopvem Gren			L & Co
Rajpootana	1311	Shepherd			M M & Co
King Arthur	1017	Barrow			B & P S N Co
Amra	1[illegible]0	Sharpe			M M & Co
Orissa	3525	Stebbing			M M & Co
Kilwa	993	Nielson			M M & Co
Kola	497	Robertson			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
A	Clydesdale	2295	Sharp			M M & Co
B	Clan Alpine	2285	Kewby	Dunkirk	1-2	F M & Co
C	Moshtari	1101	Owen	P Gulf	29-1	B & P S N Co
E	Othello	3327	Rogers	Karachi	31-1	F M & Co
F	Kirkdale	1883	Gibson	Kobe	28-1	K N & Co
N	Clan Macneil	1591	Gladstone			F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
Bahaduri	829	Ahamed	G Port	25-1	Shprd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahamed	Karachi	27-1	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
1	Singapore	2431	Piggarotto	Genoa	1-2	F Baldovino
2	Nubia	2319	Knox	Liverpool	25-1	W & A G & Co
3	Imperatrix	2353	Morovich	Trieste	1-2	A L S N Co
4	F Ferdinand	3146	Nicolich	China	27-1	A L S N Co
5	Parramatta	2854	Symons	China		P & O S N Co
6	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	30-1	P & O Co
10	Hiroshima Maru	2035	Yoshigawa	Japan	26-1	N Y Kaisha
13	Oriental	3085	Jephson	London	27-1	P & O S N Co
15	Canara	1215	Acheson	Zanzibar	25-1	M M & Co
16	Bormida	1499	Sartono	Hongkong	27-1	D Balduino

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Upada ....5257 tons gross............M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime. or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Peshawar s	Mcallister	Calcutta.
	Orwell s	Gibb	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Hermod s	Nielsen	Rangoon.
	Slingsby s	Marck	Diamond Island.
	Setos s	Carsten	Zanzibar, &c.

The steamer Simla, Bamber, for Persian Gulf obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Moshtari, for Persian Gulf began to load yesterday.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 24th January, 1900.

It is notified for general information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on the 3rd March, 1900, and that the Annual Inspection will take place on the 21st idem.

There will be drill in the Town Hall for Recruits this evening from 5-30 p.m.

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th January, 1900.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade this week.

2. The following Member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company :—No 4793 Volunteer R S Gordon.

3. Government Resolution No 318 dated Bombay Castle 16th January 1900, is published for information.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant Daniel Joseph Sharp to be Captain, vice Captain A M T Jackson transferred to the Supernumerary List.

4. Government Resolution No 320 dated Bombay Castle 16th January 1900 is published for information.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

George Alexander Phillips, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hewett, promoted.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th January, 1900.

1. There will be 10-inch R M L Gun drill at the Town Hall Compound and at the Nesbit Head-quarters, at 8-45 p.m. to-day.

2. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date—Gunner E C O'Brien.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 24.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 9-16—1-4
Bar Silver	27 5-8+1-16
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	64 1-8—1 8;
Paris Exchange	25·20+1
3 per cent. French Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	111 1-2—1-2
3 Months Discount	3 1-8
6 Do.	3 3-8—1-8
Amount paid into Bank of England	£75,000.

ARRIVALS.— Shropshire, Imperator, and Hornby Castle.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady at—

T. T.	1-4 5-32
D. D. "	3-16
3 months' sight credits	7-16
" France	173

For February 1-4 to 1-8 T. T. and 5-32 D. D. was offering but little or no business has transpired and rates are unaltered as we close.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The fall of 2 annas in London R. P. and 4 anna in Consols weakened the market. The G. P. market opened at 95 9-16 per cent for 2nd February with many sellers and on report of the rumour of General Buller's defeat, it declined to 95 7-16 per cent. During the course of the day again the market improved to 95 11-16 per cent as the bears came forward to cover their sales at lower rates. Then the market declined to 95 9-16 per cent improving to 95 9-16 per cent. Ready Paper is quoted. 1-8 lower than forward. Three per cent is quoted 88 nominal.

The Liverpool Cotton Markets closed quiet yesterday with Manchester firm.

Surats dull and Arrivals easier.

Total day's Sales	10,000 bales.
Sales of Surats	Nil
Sales on Spec. and for Export	1,000 "
Total day's Imports	19,000 "
Middling Americans	4 5-8—1-16

Mid-Uplands in Liverpool—

Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Ap.-May	May.-June
4·31	4·27	4·23	4·15	4·12
—2	—1	—1	—2	—2

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

Day's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	31,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" France and Continent	8,000 "
Mid.-Uplands in New York	7 7-8
Futures, April	7·47—3
" July	7·48—4
Silver in New York	60 1-8+1-4
Exchange on London	4·87+1-8

COTTON.—Our local market has been strong to-day with a fair amount of business doing. We quote:—

Fully Good Bengals for January	Rs. 197
" " " March	" 203
Good Broach, for March	" 229
Good Bhownugger " May	" 222
For Export only 100 bales Pachora have been taken at	" 210
While for local consumption by the mills 250 bales Khambat at	" 198
100 " Khamgaum at	" 210

London quotes—

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat Rape	42 1-4
" Cawnpore "	41 1-4
" Brown "	35

Sellers—tone irregular.

WHEAT afloat for U. K., 1,570,000 bales.

Rates unchanged with no demand for Export.

SEEDS—Linseed.—Owing to a better demand from Home and scarcity of arrivals this market is firmer to-day.

CASTOR-SEED.—There are buyers to-day at 8 annas above yesterday's rates.

RAPE SEED.—There is a good demand for all descriptions at 1 anna per cwt higher.

GINGELLY SEED.—More buyers than sellers in a strong market.

FREIGHTS.—Market firm with little business doing.

COALS—Sales of Deshanghur are reported at Rs. 14-6 for next year. Singareni for despatch next month is quoted Rs. 13-4 Birds Navigation for May to August Rs. 13-8

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Bank of Bombay	1,240x1
Howard and Bullough	507 1-2
Imperial Cotton	185
Indian Manufacturing	400
James Greaves	455
Manockjee Petit	1635
Swadeshi Mills	500
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	605
Tapti Valley Ry Co	452 1-2
Badham Pile	153
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	6,050
Do. New Issue	1,080
Treacher and Co	1,030
Thacker and Co	143
Telephone Co	27 1-4

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Tuesday 23rd January:—

	Bales.
Khandeish	913
Barsee and Nuggur	63
Berar	791
Total Oomras	1,767
Hinganghat	155
Dhollera	86
Broach	266
Compta and Dharwar	124
Westerns	[illegible]
Bengals	2,018
Sind	250
Persian	12
Total	5,038

Summary of arrivals of Produce into Bombay Tuesday 23rd January:—

	cwt.
Wheat	1,841
Linseed	105
Rapeseed	43
Gingellyseed	20,666
Poppyseed	149
Groundnuts	209
Castorseed	1,653
Rice	38,103

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA and Co's Liverpool agents report (Jan. 5) their market as under:—"There have been fluctuations and prices are now about 3-64d. lower. As regards the situation we will merely confine ourselves to putting before you a few of the most important news items of the past week, and will not proffer any advice at all. We, like the rest of Europe, have been groping about in the dark, and every time we thought we were beginning to see light we have found ourselves mistaken. These repeated failures have made us somewhat nervous, and we would rather not say any more at present. One of the most extraordinary features of the past few weeks has been the extraordinary strength of the near months whilst distant positions have been hanging back. The former was caused by absence of offers of immediate shipments, and was helped by the action of the jobbers. The relative weakness of the distant months, was, on the other hand, caused by the action of importers in always selling new crop positions. The position has, however, been slightly modified during the last day or two, as a great many Bulls who were long in the near months, have transferred them into distant ones. There was a great surprise in store for the market yesterday. Messrs. Price M'Cormick and Co., the great New York Bulls, in fact they may be called originators of the late advance, cabled that they advised selling, as after careful investigation, they find that there is a great deal more cotton left in the uncounted interior towns than they anticipated. They say that the cotton is chiefly held by middlemen. This rather staggered the market yesterday, and led to some extensive selling. On the other hand, as it is well known that Price M'Cormick have been selling heavily lately and that all round an immense liquidation of American Bull contracts has taken place, many people are inclined to think that the position of cotton is all the healthier, as the immense Bull interest was a serious menace to the market. Of course, it remains to be seen, whether the large stocks in the interior really exist, if they do, they ought soon to show themselves in the receipts. So far the receipts remain exceedingly small, and certainly indicate a short crop. They would have to increase very considerably to give us a 9 1-2 million crop. We have to-day received a cable from our Waco (Texas) friends, stating that they do not think receipts will be heavy during this month, that receipts are merely increasing now, because shipments before 1st January, escaped taxation, that the stocks in the interior towns are smaller than the same time last year in many places of their section. This is certainly completely at variance with Price M. C.'s statements. We dare say that you may have noticed that Middling on the spot is quoted at 4 7 1-16, while July August are only 3 points over 4d. This is an enormous discount. Again we may point out to you that Nov. Dec. have been done at 36 points below the current month. To anybody bullishly inclined, they would no doubt appear a very tempting purchase. Of course the war continues, and so far there has been no striking British success to chronicle. It is generally admitted that the war will be of much longer duration than was generally expected. Still the general fears of a further advance in the Bank rate and still greater tightness of the money markets have so far at any rate, have not been realised. The financial resources of our Empire are evidently quite sufficient to cope with the present emergency, and the feeling in financial circles is much more cheerful

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LISSENBURG—January 18, at "Wool Bourne," Ootacamund, the wife of Mr Willie Lissenburg, of a son (still born).

MARRIAGE.

SHORT—LIMOUZIN—January 21, at St Andrew's (The Kirk), Madras, by the Rev J N Ogilvie, M A, George Ramsey, eldest son of George Short, of Forest Hill, London, to Elizabeth Henrietta (Mimi), eldest daughter of J E Limouzin, of Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, and grand-daughter of the late G E L [illegible], of Burma.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1900.

THE Eurasian problem existed forty years ago when Lord Canning foresaw that if that "profitless and unmanageable community might grow into a class dangerous to the State and if neglected a glaring reproach to the Government and to the faith, however ignorant and vicious it professes." That Viceroy, however, saw reason to believe that if cared for the Eurasians might become a source of strength to British rule and usefulness in India. This latter hope was nullified by the success of the Universities given to India by the same statesman during the Mutiny, for the express purpose of affording the Hindus and Mahomedans the higher education that has enabled the former to oust the Eurasians from the Government employments, which up to that time they had filled with zeal and efficiency. The Eurasians were not of a class to take to the Universities. The Hindus could soon boast a better education than that of their rivals; and they were satisfied with lower stipends, their manner of life being more frugal and economical. Twenty years after Lord Canning referred with foreboding to the mixed community in our midst another Viceroy, Lord Lytton, took up the problem, calling the attention of the Local Governments to the advisability of tempering the wind to the shorn lambs. He appointed a Commission to consider how this was to be done. Education seemed to be the panacea and facilities were accorded to the education of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian children, Government providing money for the purpose. Mr. A. Nundy, a barrister who treats this question with considerable ability, and with a sympathy tempered by impartiality in the "Asiatic Review" for January, tells us that neither the education thus afforded, which has been to some extent availed of, nor the associations founded in different parts of the country for the amelioration of the condition of the community, have accomplished any appreciable good. The evil has indeed become more accentuated. The opportunities for utilising education, so far from improving have diminished, partly owing to the increased and increasing competition of the educated natives, partly to the neglect of Government, and partly to their own inefficiency and lack of energy and self-reliance. Lord Lytton never supposed that education alone would mend matters. "We cannot hope," he wrote, "that measures for the education of destitute European and Eurasian children will be successful, if they are undertaken without reference to the means of existence available for such children in other life." Since then the community has largely increased. According to the last census they were eighty thousand. Mr. Nundy, however, puts the number at 120,000, for many Eurasians write themselves down Europeans in the census returns.

Not only are they supplanted by Natives in the Government employments they once enjoyed but European employers prefer to bring out English assistants to fill the positions formerly held by the mixed race. The associations, instead of amalgamating the different sections of the community rather accentuated those Eurasians partly of English descent refusing to recognise "East Indians," descended in part from Portuguese settlers and their Native wives, with a mixture of the third and fourth generation of Eurasians who had not intermarried with Native or East Indian women. The Associations only showed life or energy when resisting what they regarded as the encroachments of the Natives and in agitating for administrative reforms to secure a larger share of Government employment. The position of the East Indians is even more pitiable than that of the Eurasians. They can not well claim kindred with the Europeans, who treat them with contempt, and they are shunned by the Natives. They have European names, and wear a sort of European dress, and are Christians in a way. But they live very much as the Natives do, and they are eclectic in their devotions, giving honour on occasion to Hindu goddesses and Mussalman saints. Mr. Nundy cruelly quotes the impatient declaration of one of their best friends, the late Archdeacon Bayley, that they are an immoral, pampered and unproductive class, too idle and conceited to submit to hard work, and practise an honest industry as unbecoming their European descent. The best thing they could do as a class is to forswear their semi-European dress and merge in the Native Community. Their freedom from prejudice in religious matters should facilitate the change. One of the difficulties in the way of the Eurasians seeking subordinate posts under Government, is that a knowledge of the vernacular is required. But the Eurasian would consider himself degraded, if he learned or spoke the vernacular, which European Civil Servants have to learn as a condition of their service. Their chief resource at present is to procure employment on one or other of railways, which are now being extended all over the country. But that is after all but indifferent compensation for the loss of public employment and their steady supersession in European offices, either by pure Europeans or by Natives who with a better education do the work of clerks at lower salaries. But even on the railways they are pursued by an adverse fate. He sees a private soldier who has just left the army taken on at Rs. 60 or Rs. 70 a month to do the same work that he has been doing for years at less pay. Promotion is rarely obtainable; the European superior has a prejudice against the class. But that can scarcely be wondered at, when we are told that one of the reasons that Government will not do anything for them, is that the Eurasian standing at the door praying for help will not stir a hand to help himself. With a strange inconsistency the writer is indignant with the Government for not raising regiments of this unpromising material. How is it, he asks, that it is not able to devise some plan for organising Eurasian regiments, and thus utilising a population sunk in abject misery and becoming more degraded every day? The Government went into the question of recruiting amongst that class very carefully, and they came to the conclusion that such an experiment would be a sheer waste of time and money. It is true that in the early part of the century Eurasians did good service in the field. But they were then nearer the European fountain-head, and had not sunk into abject misery. They were not incapable of an effort, as they are now represented to be. If they will not condescend to learn the vernacular to qualify for certain posts under Government; if they will not take to agricultural work in experimental farms in the hills; and if they are too proud to learn any mechanical calling, it is not easy to say what Government or any other earthly Providence can do for them.

The question arises why should a community with an infusion of European blood wholly lack European energy? They have not acquired the patient industry, the frugality, and the desire for the best education available that have enabled the Natives to distance them in the race. In the Southern States of America the mixed race, whatever its faults, has always been noted for its capacity for hard work. The mulatto has been compared by his detractors to the mule, which has more endurance and less intelligence than the horse, and has little of the ass but the ears. In Mexico and South America the men of mixed red and white blood have risen to high position in the army and in the State. President Juarez, who defeated all the efforts of Napoleon III. to establish an Empire in Mexico, and ordered the execution of the unfortunate Emperor Maxmillian, was an half-caste. In India the European and all Natives who are not of Dravidian stock are alike Aryans, which ought to be favourable rather than otherwise to the offspring of mixed parentage in this country. It will not do to plead the debilitating effects of a tropical climate as the cause of deterioration. Without going to the Punjab and Rajputana for men of splendid physique, and noted for their martial qualities, the Bombay and Madras Regiments—and Hyder Ali's—cavalry—were not deficient in courage, endurance and general efficiency. As we have just remarked the Eurasians also possessed these qualities not so long ago. They should now pull themselves together, and show that they are capable of helping themselves; then they can call upon Heaven and Government to help them with a better chance of success. The Eurasians of the present day ought to be more capable of keeping their place in the battle of life than their progenitors, seeing that they have had a longer period of acclimatisation. It is not infrequently asserted that the white race cannot be acclimatised in the tropics, and that any tincure of white blood is there ore a hindrance rather than a benefit to those who live in a hot climate. This is certainly not the case. The descendants of the Dutch Colonists, who two centuries ago settled in South Africa, have not deteriorated. On the contrary it is now commonly said, and apparently with good reason that the Boer is more than the equal of Europeans in strength and endurance, while exceeding them in height and chest measurement. In Samatra and Java Dutch descendants of the early settlers are almost indistinguishable from Dutchmen in complexion, physique, or general vigour. They have adapted their mode of living to the climate, working in the cool of the morning, wearing light clothes, and leading sober and frugal lives. The same characteristics have enabled Spaniards, lineal descendants of the first conquerors of Peru, to retain their health and vigour and even to increase both in Guayquil and in some other parts of the tropical New World. The women are all healthy, and their sons big and robust, able to spend the whole day in the saddle without fatigue. Hard work and active life, from which the Eurasian has shrunk, are apparently the secret of becoming acclimatised in tropical countries.

A NUMBER of questions were asked at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday, regarding the extent of the famine in the Presidency and the measures of relief which are being adopted by Government. The statements made by his Excellency Lord Sandhurst and the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent in reply show that the situation is very serious, and that every effort is being made to find out where real distress exists and to provide relief for the people. This task is very arduous, absorbing the time of many officials, who have been compelled to neglect other duties. An instance of this is seen in his Excellency's statement regarding the District Municipal Bill, which was introduced in August last year at Poona. Several members of the Select Committee have been so occupied in famine work that it has been impossible for the Committee to meet to consider its provisions, and a further extension of time was accordingly granted. The chief business of the meeting was the introduction of a Bill to amend the Bombay City Land Revenue Act. Under the latter Government is empowered to enforce payment of rent from landlords, who, however, are largely disinclined to pay their debts promptly. The hon. member stated that the Collector of Bombay has to issue 7,000 notices directing the attention of the defaulters to their liabilities, and this entails a great amount of unnecessary time and trouble, while the provisions of the Act do not permit of a charge being made for such notices. Another point wherein the present Act is faulty is in reference to encroachments. It permits action to be taken to compel trespassers to abate the encroachment, but does not provide that in cases of illegal trespass the transgressors shall be called upon to pay the cost of the proceedings for effecting removal. It is obvious that such omissions are not calculated to restrain those who desire to encroach upon Government lands; the Bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Nugent is mainly to repair these defects. Its provisions are not in any way drastic. It introduces no principle which is not in accordance with the principles of equity, and it is hoped it may soon pass into law.

THE Foreign Department has issued another report on the trade of Khorassan and Seistan Consular District. It is prefaced by the remark that like its predecessors it is based on figures which are not reliable. To this is added the observation that the statistics "are moreover the statistics of the trade of Meshed; statistics of the trade of Khorassan are not procurable." Of what value such a report is expected to be and to whom is not clear. But we learn that last year was one of prosperity for trade in almost all its branches and the value both of imports and exports was materially higher. Meshed is the distributing centre of a not inconsiderable trade of India with Russia and of Russia with Afghanistan. Green tea, it is stated, is an important Meshed import, but Meshed wants more of it for its own consumption, the product going solely to Russia. And the figures with regard to green tea show how worthless is the report from a statistical point of view. Such figures, as are given, indicate that large quantities are stored in Meshed, but the merchants, if any one ought to know, declare that such is not the case, and that the Customs authorities have no means of checking quantities, as much which passes into Russian territory is smuggled through. A statement of the report which may be treated seriously is one which contains no figures and plainly asserts that sugar, the most important of Meshed imports, has now become a Russian monopoly, and the bulk of the piece-goods trade is also falling into Russian hands. None but Russian sugar can profitably be put on the market. The causes of Russian success are explained by the cost of carriage. From India the goods are carried by mules and camels entailing constant loading and unloading often in the most inclement weather. Muleteers and camel-drivers are careless, local officials obstructive, and proper shelter is non-existent at many halting places. The Russian goods are carried by steamer or rail to Askabad which is connected with Meshed by a cart-road, along which country carts, driven in many cases by Europeans, ply. There is no loading or unloading; there are suitable caravanseries, and the presence of Russian officials on the frontier reduces obstruction to a minimum. The cost is also lower and, as the compiler of the report observes, the cause for surprise is not that the Russian manufacturers should be capturing the Khorassan markets, but that foreign competition should remain as formidable as it is.

A BUST of H. M. the Queen-Empress has been placed in the Municipal Hall. At yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, the Chairman, Dr. N. N. Katrak, drew the attention of the members to the bust, saying it was a matter of congratulation to the Committee and the Corporation that they could always have before them the benignant face of her Majesty. The face of the bust was at first intended to replace that of her Majesty's statue on the Esplanade; and afterwards, in negotiation with the Principal of the School of Arts, the Municipality had the bust executed to be placed in the Municipal Hall at a comparatively small cost.

THE Adjutant General in India having intimated that the services of British non-commissioned officers and Native officers and non-commissioned officers are likely to be required by the Government of Bombay for employment on plague and famine duties. Officers commanding British and Native Corps will submit to this office, by the 31st January 1900, nominal rolls of men who can be so employed. The British non-commissioned officers selected should have a colloquial knowledge of either Hindustani or Marathi and they and the Native officers and non-commissioned officers of Native Regiments should be able to keep accounts.

MR. J. W. S. DRACUP has been appointed 4th Presidency Magistrate in succession to Mr. P. H. Dastur, promoted, and will continue to act as 3rd Presidency Magistrate, until relieved by Mr. Dastur, who is acting for Mr. Webb, now on furlough. On Mr. Webb's return, Mr. Dracup will take charge of his appointment from Mr. Spencer, the present acting 4th Presidency Magistrate.

THE first prosecution under the Ghee Act is fixed for to-day, at one o'clock, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

THE annual Financial Statement will be presented to the Viceroy's Legislative Council by Mr. Dawkins on March 21, and the discussion upon it will take place on the 28th. These are about the usual dates of the Budget.

A SEVERE thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy showers of hail and rain, broke over Allahabad on Tuesday morning. Hailstones fell as large as walnuts, and it is to be feared that considerable damage has been done to the standing crops.

NEWS has been received of the death in England of Mr. Sydney Hartwell, late Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkand Railway, who, on retirement under the age rule last spring was appointed Official Measurer to the Calcutta Turf Club, but owing to ill-health had to proceed home, intending to return in a few months. He was for several years Honorary Secretary of the local Services Club.

THERE were no less than eleven entries this year for the Championship Polo Turnament at Lucknow: but the 16th Lancers have laid by polo for a time for the game of war, the 3rd Hussars have retired in consequence of the recent fatal accident at Lucknow, and the 20th Hussars and one of the two Patiala teams have scratched. This leaves seven still in namely Kotah, Patiala, Dilkusha, Calcutta, Jodhpore, Chutter Munzil and the "Freeoooters," from Goona. The Measuring Committee meets at Lucknow on the 30th instant, and the first ties will be played the following day. Without a single regimental team left in the tournament will hardly have a representative character; but it will no doubt afford some excellent polo for the benefit of the crowds who gather to the Lucknow race week.

REPORTS from Afghanistan shows that the winter has been very severe in most parts of the country.

MAJOR CARLETON, Second-in-Command, 12th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed Commandant of the Regiment.

IT is understood that Colonel Gardiner, R. E., will take over the Chairmanship of the Madras Railway Company from General Mullins, R.E., on the 1st proximo.

MAHAMAHOPADHYA HARI PARSHAD SHASTRI, Professor of Sanskrit at the Presidency College, Calcutta, assisted by several leading Hindus, is arranging for "Kali Puja" at the Kalighat Temple where worship will be conducted in order to secure the success of the British arms in South Africa. All orthodox Hindus will be invited to attend.

THE latest report from the Officer Commanding the Mishmi Expedition, dated Himli, January 10th is to the effect that the villages of Ajali and Piko have been visited. Owing to heavy snow having fallen on the pass, and the consequent difficulty in getting over supplies only 1,300 rifles, with the necessary coolies and supplies to last to 7th February will proceed to the further villages whence they will return to Bomjur and Mizamghat. One hundred Rifles and some Sappers from Bomjur will advance up the gorge at Mizamghat to meet the party and improve the track. One gun had been surrendered and some livestock brought in.

THE Standing Committee of the Diocese of Colombo has been desired by a Resolution of Synod to make a fresh appeal to all members of the Church of England in Ceylon to contribute to the Diocesan funds. The whole amount at present subscribed is small (Rs. 10,704 for year ended 30th June, 1899), but the number of subscribers is proportionately even smaller. Not more than 118 names in all appear in the list.

THE Government of India having recently accorded sanction to the introduction on the South Indian Railway system of Winter's electrical block instruments whenever the traffic justified their introduction the sections between Egmore and Pallavaram and between Tanjore and Trichinopoly Junction are to be provided with these instruments.

IT is proposed to place the Southern Mahratta Railway under the Consulting Engineer, Madras, as the Consulting Engineer, Bombay, has too big a charge. There is much opposition to the transfer in Bombay, and Colonel Lindsay, the Managing Director, is now in Calcutta endeavouring to have it cancelled, on the ground that the chief interests of his Railway are centred in Bombay, and that it would be inconvenient to have the Government control exercised from Madras.

THE extraordinary delusion of the German Emperor as to the relation of the year 1900 to the end of the century writes the "Pioneer" recalls the famous sovereign of the like title who said that he was a monarch and above grammar. Of course if our Lord was born in the year one, the year 100 could no more make a complete 1st century than a billiard-player who had scored 99 could claim to have won a game of one hundred up. The same controversy it appears flourished with equal vigour a hundred years ago. A provincial paper cites a dialogue from the "Gentleman's Magazine" for January 1800 which is in point. The school boy tells his master in this that if 100 be the last number of a series of one hundred, then 1800 must be the last number of an eighteenth series, and therefore of the 18th century. The master approves the reply with a scornful reference to "the scribbling correspondents of the newspapers."

THE Burma Railway Company have under consideration an extension of their line from Pegu to Moulmein via Martaban. The length of this extension would be about 114 miles, and it is anticipated that it can be constructed for Rs. 92 lakhs, on the metre gauge. The Board of the Company attach great importance to the construction of this feeder line as it would run through a fertile country, which is at present imperfectly provided with communications, and it is anticipated that as soon as opened it would bring in a considerable revenue. A detailed survey has been made under the orders of the Government of India, but owing to the lack of funds caused by the demands of famine the line is not likely to be constructed for a year or two, although the Burma Government consider it fourth in order of preference for early construction.

SOME interesting particulars are to hand by the latest Cape Mail regarding the capture of the liner Mashona with a cargo of flour for the Transvaal. She was captured at Port Elizabeth by H. M. S. Partridge and taken to Table Bay. It appears, however, that while the Mashona is a Bucknall liner she was not employed by Bucknall Brothers on this voyage, but had been chartered by the American-African Line, of which the local agents are the Castle Company. She sailed, however, under the British flag. Mr. Hercules Tennant, son of Sir David Tennant, the Cape Agent-General in London, has been appointed to take the evidence of the captured officers. According to the Imperial Prize Act of 1864 the examination has to be taken in private. This was begun on December 12. After the conclusion of the examination, which was expected to take some time, twenty days must elapse, according to law, at the expiration of which period the Court will read the record of the examination and decide whether further evidence is necessary, and come to a decision as to the condemnation of the vessel and cargo, or one or other. It will thus be seen that the decision in this particular case, which is awaited with some interest, cannot be expected for some little time.

THE well-known Hotel Frascati, at Havre, has been the scene of a disastrous fire, which destroyed almost the whole of the building, used for the casino, including the splendid Salle des Fetes.

HERR SIGMAR MEHRING, editor of the comic paper "Ulk," has been sentenced by the provincial Court to six months' imprisonment for insulting the institutions of the Catholic Church in a poem entitled "The Cowardly Act of Rennes."

M. PERIE LOTI, of the Academie Francaise, the distinguished French writer, has arrived at Madras and is staying at the Adyar with Colonel H. S. Olcott, to whom he brought highly commendatory letters from mutual friends in Paris.

SIR RUDOLPH SLATIN PASHA, who has spent nearly a year in Vienna, his native town, leaves for Egypt, probably, says the "Standard" correspondent, to assume the Governorship of Darfur, which he held before the Mahdi's time, or with some other civil appointment under the Governor-General of the Soudan. There was no foundation for the statement of a Vienna paper that Slatin Pasha was recalled to Egypt in his capacity of an Egyptian major-general, and in connection with events in South Africa.

IT is stated that Lord Kitchener was presented by the Khedive upon leaving Egypt with valuable and tangible evidences of his altered feeling towards the ex-Sirdar, and of his appreciation of his services in connection with the reorganisation of the Egyptian Army. These included a number of beautiful and historic objects from the Khedivial museum, and Lord Kitchener has apprised his English friends that he has despatched them in order that they may place them in safe custody until his return from South Africa.

IN the village of Utchangidrug, in the Harpanahalli taluq of Bellary, there is an old building known as the "Poligar's Palace," which at one time contained a temple dedicated to Siva. Both the palace and the temple are now in ruins; the former palace is nothing but bare walls, and the temple is a heap of stones. Basavana Gowd, a well-to-do ryot of the village, wishes to restore and rebuild this temple at his own cost, utilising the existing materials as well as other stones belonging to a fort well at a short distance from the spot. These latter are said to bear no inscriptions and are of no great value. He promises to complete the work within two years, to make suitable provision for its upkeep and repair and to dedicate it to the public. The Collector of Bellary having reported in favour of the proposal and the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, making no objection, the Government of Madras has sanctioned the proposal.

THE coal famine which is coming in England seems already to have come in Scotland. Reports from the principal mining centres there indicate a great scarcity. The causes stated are various. One is declared to be the inability or unwillingness of the railway companies to forward their mineral traffic, and another is a lack of labour at the pits, and a consequently diminished output. Whatever the cause, the prices in the principal centres have gone up with a bound. In Edinburgh and Glasgow they have increased by about forty per cent., and there is, we are told, every prospect of a further advance. Indeed, something resembling a coal panic seems to have seized the public beyond the border, and that is about the worst thing that could have happened. The cold weather there no doubt has increased the demand for coal, but there seems to be no very good ground for the present state of things.

THE New York Tribune treats the talk of a Fenian raid into Canada as idle vapouring, bar-room dreams or inventions, intended to frighten Canada out of sending more troops to South Africa, and then says:—"We greatly doubt if it will have any perceptible effect upon the Dominion's support of the empire. Canada is assured that she needs not to guard her borders against such a raid. The United States will attend to that." According to a despatch from Burlington, Vermont, published by the New York "Times" it is reported that the Fenians are storing quantities of dynamite, lyddite, ammunition, and supplies in remote districts of Vermont, and Maine, near the Canadian boundary. It is said that a list is being drawn up of farmers who can furnish transport. The small railways are being studied, and places which could be easily captured are being located. Other preparations, it is added, are in progress.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BREACH OF NEUTRALITY BY THE BOERS.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The "Daily Mail," in a telegram from Lisbon states, that the Boers have committed a breach of neutrality by crossing Portuguese territory into Rhodesia.

The Portuguese have despatched artillery to the frontier from Lourenco Marques, and reinforcement are being sent out from Lisbon.

BOER PRECAUTIONS IN CASE OF A RETREAT.

A "Times" telegram from Lourenco Marques states that the bridges on the Natal and Free State Railway are all undermined, and will be destroyed immediately a retreat is found necessary.

GENERAL WARREN HOLDS HIS POSITION.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

General Buller telegraphs on the 23rd instant, that General Warren holds the position he gained on the 21st, and will attempt to seize the enemy's salient at Spion Kop to-night.

FEARFUL CHARACTER OF THE BRITISH CANNONADE.

The Boer despatches dwell upon the fearful character of the British cannonade.

Several Boer Commanders have been hit.

LATER DESPATCH FROM GENERAL BULLER.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

General Buller telegraphs from Spearman's Camp on the 23rd, 6-20 p.m., that the enemy's position is 1,400 yards in front of General Warren's and west of Spion Kop on higher ground, and only approachable over bare open slopes.

The ridges held by Warren are so steep that guns cannot be placed on them, but we are shelling the enemy with howitzers and field-guns placed on lower ground behind the Infantry.

The enemy reply with their Creusot guns and other artillery.

In this artillery duel the advantage rests with us as we appear to be searching their trenches, while the enemy's fire is not causing much loss.

General Buller repeats in his despatch that an attempt will be made to-night to sieze Spion Kop which is the salient forming the left of the enemy's position facing Trichard's Drift and dividing it from the position facing Potgieters Drift.

It has considerable command over all the enemy's entrenchments.

RUMOURED DEFEAT OF GENERAL BULLER.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

There were strong rumours on the Berlin Bourse this evening, that General Buller has been defeated.

The War Office discredits the rumour.

No decisive news is expected for two or three days as General Buller's operations are likely to be protracted.

GENERAL WHITE'S QUARTERS DESTROYED.

A Boer despatch states that shells from the Boer Long-Tom smashed General White's and General Hunter's quarters on the 22nd inst., but it is not known if anybody was killed.

BATTLE RAGING AT LADYSMITH.

A Boer despatch from Ladysmith, dated 22nd inst., states that a battle has been raging there since Saturday between the Boers under General Pretorius and 6,000 British.

Fighting is in full swing at Spion Kof.

Boers under Cronje and Botha have been sent there to reinforce the Commandos.

The British elsewhere have confined themselves to making reconnaissances.

PRESIDENT STEYN AT THE FRONT.

President Steyn is under fire in the foremost positions of the Free Staters.

THE EIGHTH DIVISION.

BADEN-POWELL'S SHIP GUN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 24.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires under date Tuesday:—

The Eighth Division Staff consists of Colonel Harley and Major Cavendish, of the Argyll and Sutherlands; Captain Walsh, Leicestershires; Colonels Morrison and May and Major Jerome and Captain Bennett, of the Worcestershires.

Major-Generals Campbell and Boyes command the 16th and 17th Brigades, assisted, respectively, by Captains Gascoigne and Fitzhenry. Their Aides-de-Camp have not yet been named.

Two more regiments of South African Light Horse are being raised, under the name of Roberts' and Kitchener's Horse.

The Cameron Highlanders have been ordered from Cairo to the Cape.

The Imperial Yeomanry are forsaking their own hunters for ordinary cobs, averaging 14-3.

A 28-pounder gun has just been constructed at Kimberley, firing 8,000 yards accurately.

A Modder River correspondent transmits an amusing story of the siege of Mafeking. It seems that Colonel Baden-Powell unearthed an old ship's 7-pounder, and, on its firing a solid shell, the enemy were much disconcerted, wondering how he had acquired the new ordnance.

The transport Nomadic has arrived at Capetown.

Lord Wolseley denies that the War Office possesses a letter in which General Wauchope criticises Lord Methuen. "A Widow" writes to the "Scotsman," quoting General Wauchope's last letter, in which, mentioning Methuen he wrote as follows:—

"Methuen has had a hard time. He must be a really gallant soul to shove along as he does."

MOUNTED INFANTRY FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

DEPARTURE FROM RANGOON.

RANGOON, JAN. 28.

A detachment of 350 mounted infantry from Essex, Durhams and West Riding Regiments sailed to-day for Durban on the s. s. Palamcottah, under Major Cruickshank, of the Essex Regiment. The men are remarkably fine lot, most of the West Riding wearing the Matabele medal.

The public gave them a magnificent send-off and provided them with numerous luxuries and comforts for the voyage.

The Lieutenant-Governor, General Protheroe, and many thousand persons were on the wharf to bid them good-bye.

INDIAN OFFICERS' ALLOWANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 24.

The officers of the Indian Army, proceeding to South Africa, with 6 horses, will, as in case of other officers of that service, serving, in South Africa, draw full Indian pay and allowances of their permanent regimental appointments until their return to India.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

A BODY OF MEN CHOSEN.

The subscriptions to Lumsden's Horse have risen to nearly one-and-half lakhs of rupees and 160 men have already been selected and of about five hundred applicants.

Colonel E. Ferrers Nicholson, Commanding the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, who forwarded the names of local Volunteers desirous of serving with Lumsden's Horse, has received a telegram from Colonel Lumsden to the effect that the Contingent is fully made up, and that no further applications can be considered.

Mr. Bates (of Messrs. Gardner, Brown and Co.) and Mr. Francis' (of Thomas Cook and Son) applications have been accepted to serve in Lumsden's Horse.

The officers and men of the Imperial Service Camel Corps in Bikanir have come forward to subscribe a week's pay for the benefit of their comrades in the British Army in South Africa, asking their Colonel, the Maharaja, to dispose of it as seemed best to him His Highness has accordingly forwarded fifteen hundred rupees to the Transvaal War Fund and five hundred to the Indian Volunteers' Equipment Fund.

The Right Hon'ble the Lord Mayor has telegraphed to Messrs King, King and Company that he has decided to set apart a portion of subscriptions received to his fund relief for sufferers by the Transvaal Campaign for the relief of the families of Camp Followers recognising, what an important part these latter bear in a campaign.

As an instance of the spirit of loyalty which animates the Native Army, writes the "Englishman," we may mention that the native officers, non-commissioned officers and sepoys of the 7th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Rajputs (at present encamped on the Calcutta maidan) have of their own free will volunteered in a body to subscribe one day's pay of their rank toward the Transvaal Relief Fund.

The town's meeting at Calcutta in aid of the Transvaal War Fund will take place next Saturday.

LADY SARAH WILSON'S EXPERIENCES AMONG THE BOERS.

BURGHERS SICK OF THE WAR.

The Press Association correspondent at Mafeking has had an interview with Lady Sarah Wilson, who is living in a bomb-proof shelter which has been built under Mr. Julius Weil's private residence. The shelter is close enough to the house to enable her to take cover between the ring of the warning bell and the arriving of the projectile. The correspondent says:—

A day or two after the fight with the armoured train Lady Sarah courageously rode across to the scene of action and photographed the wreck. She afterwards moved to Mosuti, where she enjoyed the kindly hospitality of a Colonial farmer. She was able by means of heavy bribes to persuade natives to carry information backwards and forwards.

The most extraordinary stories were in circulation about her among the Boers. First of all she was said to be the wife of an English general. Then it was believed that she was a grand-daughter of the Queen come to spy the doings of the Boers in the Colony. Another story was that she was the only male survivor of Mafeking who had escaped in the guise of a woman.

Finding life dull and news scarce after she had been out for a month Lady Sarah determined to visit Vryburg. She was driven thither by a young Boer, who passed her off as his sister, and found shelter among the loyalists of Vryburg, who gave her official despatches and news. All day she lay hidden in a room in the hotel. At night she stole out to do shopping and visit the hospital.

She found that new orders had been issued that no one was to leave the town, and her gallant Boer escort had to answer some curious questions by the newly-appointed Landdrost before he could obtain permission for himself and sister to depart.

To lessen the chance of Lady Sarah being recognised they set out at four in the morning, while it was still dark. At the town gate their passport was examined, and the cartros turned out to see if it contained nothing contraband. The examination proved satisfactory and they were allowed to proceed.

After the Boers discovered that Lady Sarah Wilson was mixed up with despatch running her position became impossible, and she determined to come to Mafeking. She reached Snyman's camp, but General Snyman refused to let her go, and proposed to send her to Zeerust as prisoner of war, or as an alternative to exchange her for Viljoen. At first she refused to ask Col. Baden-Powell to do this, but eventually was persuaded to do so.

Lady Sarah said that the impression made upon her while among the Boers was that the burghers were heartily sick of war. They had lost almost as many from the fire of our sharpshooters as they would have done had they taken the town by storm. They were dirty and destitute of comforts, and even the field hospital, in which she had been accommodated was devoid of luxuries and of many necessaries. The nurses were German, and also most of the enemy's artillerymen. None of them seemed to have a stomach for the fight.

The official descriptions of Boer victories no longer invoked enthusiasm among the men, but were received in sullen silence. General Snyman was unpopular, and the commissariat ill organised and scarce.

THE BOER OUTRAGES ON THE RED CROSS FLAG.

The correspondent of the Press Association, who was present at Modder River engagement has paid a brief visit to Cape Town, and writing from Cape Town, Dec. 9, he says the battle will be historic on account of wonderful heroism of British soldiers. It is certain, he says, that no large force of any other nation would better have stood the severe test from which our men issued triumphantly. It is impossible to speak in too laudatory terms of the conduct of our soldiers. Dealing with Boer methods of warfare, the correspondent says:—

I was an eye-witness of the following incidents. Three times early in the afternoon our ambulance waggons attempted to enter the field of battle to pick up wounded, and three times they were forced to retreat owing to the storm of shell and bullets which fell around them. An emblem, as Col. Elmhurst Rhodes said when speaking to a Boer doctor after the engagement, which is held to be a sacred symbol of humanity, was disregarded completely, and the Boers effectually prevented aid and succour being rendered to wounded and dying. Stretcher bearers in small parties, attempted to reach the firing line, but they were forced to seek refuge from bullets behind ant heaps. One of the Grenadier Guards, who was wounded severly in the foot by one of the enemy's shells, crept back to within speaking distance of where I and another correspondent were lying. We went forward and gave him a drink of water, and we shouted to the stretcher bearers. Whether we made ourselves heard or not cannot be said, but the stretcher bearers remained immovable. After listening for some time to the groaning of the wounded man, I went over and when I told the bearers the position in which the man was, and offered to accompany them they at once went to their unfortunate comrade's assistance, and brought him from the battlefield. The whole time they were in motion there was steady fire from the enemy directed toward them. I have heard from one of the medical staff that while they were dressing a soldier's leg on the field the man was shot clean through the back and expired immediately. One of the enemy's shells fell a few yards from the hospital tent, erected a few miles to the rear of the firing line, and it was stated that the enemy's Maxim was fired from a ambulance waggon late in the afternoon, when presumably it was being taken from the field.

The only defensive plea for such conduct is the one that the rank and file of the enemy have no idea of the significance of the red cross, and they regard it as part of the British flag. This statement has been made in seriousness, but it cannot be credited. The Boers make liberal use of the red cross. After each engagement on the Western Border the flag has been found floating over houses which the Boers intended to convert into hospitals, and in addition, at each place, there was an over-abundant supply of doctors and assistants all wearing the Red Cross badge. At a house on the island at Modder River when our forces crossed we found eight patients and 22 doctors.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE OPEN DOOR AND AMERICAN TRADE IN CHINA.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

All the Powers that have been consulted in the matter have sent to Washington a written agreement, insuring the maintenance of the open door for American trade in China.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD FOR COLOMBO.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The Ortona is taking Australian gold to the value of £50,000 to Colombo.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 24

The Maharajah of Mysore, who is making an extensive tour in Upper India, including Simla, visits Bombay, in the middle of February, on his way back to Bangalore, where he is due out to 25th February.

THE STRANDING OF THE WAROONGA.

A marine court of enquiry commences here, to-day, on the subject of the grounding of the steamer Waroonga.

PLAGUE ON THE MUSCAT COAST.

An outbreak of plague is reported at Matrah, on the Muscat coast.

A NEW HOSPITAL FOR SOLDIERS' WIVES

The Government of India has sanctioned the construction of a new hospital for soldiers' wives and children at Jubbulpore, at an estimated cost of Rs. 21,896, the work beginning immediately.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

A considerable recrudesence of plague throughout India is shown by the figures for the last week published to-day, Bombay City and Bangalore both having large increases, while a number of sporadic cases have occurred in the Bengal districts. The total for India has gone up from 1,279 to 1,595, Bombay City returning 471 deaths, Mysore State 253, Calcutta 56, Bengal Districts 55, the North-West Provinces one and Burma one imported.

MILITARY ITEMS.

Captain Walker, 15th Madras Infantry, has been selected for the appointment of Instructor at the Poona School Army Signalling.

The steamer Sumsang is fitting in Calcutta to convey the 16th Madras Infantry to Singapore, sailing on the 30th, while the depot moves to Trichinopoly.

The 9th Madras Infantry moves from Bellary by rail to Madras, whence they will sail in the Canning on the 7th February for Colombo, dropping two companies at Trincomalee en route.

THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 24.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Bombay Forces has sanctioned the holding of a central meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association at Mhow. It will commence on the 26th February and last for one week. Owing to plague the usual meeting was not held in Poona. It will be open as usual to all districts in the Presidency, regulars or volunteers, with the exception of Quetta, Sind and Aden. The absence of suitable targets and accommodation at Mhow for the usual class of the Championship meetings has led to the programme containing somewhat different and perhaps a more practical class of competition. The revolver, gazi, and running deer competitions will be held. There will be also Tirah stakes, extended order collection firing stakes, cavalry target and boer stakes and some other matches added to the good prizes already offered.

THE GAEKWAR AT PALITANA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PALITANA, JAN. 24.

To-day his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar arrived at Soongad station with some officers by a special train from Chilal, at 9-40 a.m., where Mr. Oosman Jamal, the Bombay Agent to the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, was present, with state carriages to receive them. At 10-30 a.m. the Maharaja Saheb left for Palitana. His Highness Sir Mansingji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., and Prince Lakhdhirji of Morvi went in a carriage-and-four with all State officers to receive the Maharaja Saheb up to the third mile stone, when the carriage conveying the Maharaja, the Thakore Saheb and Prince Lakhdhirji arrived at the guest-house a salute of 21 guns was fired. The State Band, police and body guards and resala sowars were kept ready for the purpose in the compound thereof. The guest-house and the way thereto were decorated with flags and buntings of various colours, the Gaekwar and officers taking rest for a few minutes then went up the Shetrunjay. The Thakore Saheb, Prince Lakhdhirji Mr. Oosman Jamal, and other State officers after coming down from up the hill, his Highness the Gaekwar took lunch at the guest-house, visited the Darbar hall and paddock, and then left for Songad, at 5-16 p.m. A salute of 21 guns was again fired.

KOLAR GOLD FOR THE BOMBAY MINT.

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS, JAN. 23.

The passenger train this morning took from the Kolar Gold Mines to the Bombay Mint seventeen packages of gold, valued at Rs. 9,00,000. Regular mining operations in the Kadur District and in the Nanjangode taluq of the Mysore District, where the outlook is very promising, will soon be commenced. Numerous applications for leases have been received, which will shortly be granted, as soon as the revised terms under which they are to be issued are decided by the Government. The State Geologist and Chief Inspector of Mines has just issued his report for 1898, which shows that the nominal capital employed on sixteen mines on the Kolar Gold Fields in December, 1898, was £2,748,500 against £2,516,500 in 1897, being an increase of £232,000. The amount of royalty received by Government on gold was in 1898, £78,000 against £73,781 in 1897.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

PORT SAID, JAN. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	3 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	112 1 2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 1-8
Bar Silver	27 5-8

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

AMERICA'S NEW POSSESSIONS.

COTTON TRADE IN LANCASHIRE.

FURTHER TROUBLE WITH THE MINERS.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The commercial possibilities which await the tropical island territories which have come into closer relationship with the United States during the past year, in supplying a permanent and growing market to that country, are suggested by a compilation just made by the Washington Treasury Bureau of Statistics of the importation of tropical and sub-tropical products into the United States during ten months of the present year compared with that of the corresponding months of the preceding year. They amount to the surprising large sum of 280 million dollars during the 300 days in question, or an average of over a million dollars for each business day of the year, showing that for the full year the total will reach more than 300 million dollars. This compilation, it is proper to add, includes raw silk, tea, and rice, and the small proportion of American sugar importations which is manufactured from beets; but even if these be omitted, the total which would be clearly entitled to be classed as tropical products would exceed 250 million dollars annually. Sugar, coffee, India-rubber, fibres, tropical fruits and nuts, cacao, tobacco of the finer grades, spices, gums, indigo, dye woods, and cabinet woods form the important features of this large importation, and all of them articles for which the United States is absolutely dependent, with the possible exception of sugar, upon other parts of the world, and for the present at least for the large proportion of her sugar. Curiously all of these articles can be produced, and are now produced to a greater or less extent in the islands in question. Sugar, as everybody knows, is produced in large quantities in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines. Of American sugar importations in the ten months just ended, Cuba has furnished 683 million pounds, other West Indies 514 million pounds, the Hawaiian Islands 534 million pounds, the Philippine Islands 50 million pounds, while the East Indies have in the present year furnished a larger share of her sugar importations than any other single part of the world, the total number of pounds from the East Indies alone being for the ten months ending with October, 1,078,907,548, out of a total of 3,767,756,981 pounds. Coffee, of which American importations are growing constantly and rapidly, amounting to about 850 million pounds annually as against an average of about 550 million pounds in the earlier years of the decade, is successfully grown in all of the islands in question, and at one time was a very important crop in Cuba as well as at present in Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines. Fibre, of which the importations in the present year will amount to 20 million dollars in value, can readily be grown in all of the islands, the Philippines already supplying that most important feature of American fibre importations, Manila hemp, which alone in the present year will amount to about six million dollars value. While two or three of the larger items of American tropical and sub-tropical imports, rubber, silk, and tea, are not produced in any considerable quantities in the islands in question at present, experiments which have been made, especially in tea and silk, indicate at least that their production is possible and may prove entirely practicable with further experiment. Even without these items, the list of importations of tropical products which it is well known can be produced in these islands suggests the posibility that fully 200 million dollars which the United States has been heretofore expending outside her own territory and population for products which her people must have and do not produce can, in no distant future, be distributed in these islands in exchange for their supplies, whose production will doubtless be stimulated by the introduction of American capital and American methods.

Mr. Alderman Thomas Thornber, president of the Burnley Masters' Association and chairman of the Joint Committee of Employers and Employed in the cotton industry, dealt with several matters affecting the trade in a speech at the annual New Year gathering of cotton manufacturers and others in Burnley. He pointed out that after three years of great depression trade began gradually to improve in 1898, and the year just closed had undoubtedly been a prosperous one both for employers and employed. Eighteen months or two years ago there was empty space in Burnley for 8,000 or 10,000 looms, while an equal number of looms were standing idle for want of work. Now all the empty space had been filled up and all the looms had been in full work during the past year, with the result that the production of cloth was greater than had ever been known before. For all that, sheds did not go up as they used to do, only one new one having been built during the last four or five years. He did not take a very rosy view as to the future extensions, because he was bound to admit from his own experience and that of many others that the periods of depression in the cotton trade got longer and the times of good trade shorter. As a result people who had their money invested in the trade were not so ready to rush into estensions as they were some years ago. Another important factor which militated against the building of new sheds was the great increase in the price of materials. Coal had gone up to a serious extent, and the cost of iron, bricks, and everything entering into the construction of a mill had probably increased from 20 to 30 per cent When they considered that the periods of depression were now so much longer than the years of prosperity, it was a serious matter for a man to put down plant costing 25 to 30 per cent. more than the average cost of the existing plant in the town. The outlook for the coming year was by no means so favourable as it was twelve months ago. We had now a 6 per cent. bank rate, which was regarded by all recognised authorities as detrimental to the increase of trade. We were face to face also with another famine in India, and an Indian famine had always been detrimental to the interests of our trade. The wages of the operatives had been increased, the price of coal and other things had advanced. A similar rise in the price of coal and iron in the seventies was followed by about the worst year experienced in the cotton trade. He did not say that the same thing would happen now, but certainly they were not commencing the year 1900 with the same promise of prosperity that they began last year. There was another feature of the industrial situation which was not confined alone to the cotton trade. It applied to most industries, and affected some more than it did cotton. It seemed to him that by the stress of competition, by the rigid rules of the trade unions, and by Government legislation, the working life of the artisan of this country was being curtailed. Take the cotton trade for example. They had stringent conditions laid down as to hours of labour and health conditions. There was also strenuous competition to face from foreign countries, with some of whom they were scarcely holding their own. The result was that with all these stringent regulations the man who put his money in the cotton trade had to insist on the best amount of work that could be got out of the labourer, and many elderly people were being forced out of employment. Why, he asked, should labour be thrown away in this way? He believed they were on wrong lines, and he thought the problem was bound to force itself to the front. With the Employer's Liability Act and the rigidity of the trade union rules a man of fifty would have great difficulty in finding work in a number of trades to-day. Yet he might have ten or fifteen years of good work left in him at his own speed. There was certainly a value for that work, and it was a distinct loss to the nation that such men should be thrown out of employment.—(Hear, hear.)

Several other speakers emphasised the same point. It was stated that in spite of the prosperous condition of trade there were about as many people receiving relief in the Burnley Union to-day as in the bad times two or three years ago, when looms were standing idle in thousands, and this was attributed largely to the stringent regulations affecting labour to-day.

The depression which characterised the carpet trade for several seasons seems to have been slowly but surely passing away, and it is not too much to say that so far as Kidderminster—the centre of the trade—is concerned the carpet industry in all its branches has shown an improvement on the trade of the previous five or six years. Brussels and Wilton manufacturers have been doing a larger business, and it has been done at rather a better margin of sale price over cost. Brussels carpets are the staple of the Kidderminster trade, but some years ago they lost their hold on the market, at least to a large extent, owing to the severe competition of Axminster goods, of which cheaper makes were being produced to meet an attempt of American firms to rush their over-production on the English. Although there was an eclipse of Brussels carpets it was believed that it was only temporary, and this has proved to be the case. The year 1899 has certainly seen a good deal of lost ground recovered, and the closing months of the year have seen a very satisfactory flow of orders for the requirements of the ensuing spring season. There has not been the reluctance to place orders early which has been seen for some years previously. The war has lately caused a lull, but the orders placed in the last few months will find good employment for machinery for sometime to come. The home market is now the backbone of the English carpet trade, but a considerable quantity of goods goes to our colonies and to European countries, all these outside markets have been showing a slight improvement in the amount of goods they take. The axminister trade which has more than made good the falling off in recent years of the demand for Brussels carpets, has been steady and satisfactory in the past year. The production of this class of goods has enormously increased from what it was, and the amount of female labour it has absorbed is very large. The rug trade has also been good, in sympathy with the carpet industry. Owing to the advance in the value of the raw material it will be necessary for manufacturers to consider the question of new price lists, for when their present contracts are worked off they will have to face the advance of from 10 to 20 per cent. in the commodities they use. There have been no untoward incidents of any sort to mark the local trade of 1899—no failures, no scarcity of employment, no strikes. Female labour, in fact, is wanted at the present time, and no doubt a larger number of girls could find employment if they had learned spinning or weaving. Spinners have had more to do, and though at one time some machinery was idle, towards the end of the year it became better employed than for several seasons. Prices for yarns are higher, but, as is generally the case in an advancing market, spinners have not been able to keep even with the raw material, and only about half the advance on wools has yet been obtained on yarns. When new contracts are made much higher prices will have to be considered. The wools suitable for the carpet trade have not moved "pari passu" with other classes, but when the finer sorts began to move the values of other classes were after a time affected, and now with very few exceptions all wools may be quoted at 20 per cent. higher than they were. What effect the war may have on prices is uncertain. Classes used in the army, such as blanket wools, &c, are of course sought after and dearer, but upon other classes the impression made is very slight. The high Bank rate is by no means conducive to speculation. Though for the time being trade with South Africa is all sixes and sevens, it is believed that when the country becomes settled again it will be a fair customer for the products of the carpet loom.

Concurrently with the advance of miners' wages, which provisionally takes effect from to-day, the price of Midland coal is being raised considerably. Notices have been sent out from the collieries of advances ranging from 6d. to 1s. for slack and 1s. to 2s. for works and house coal, and over and above this an extra charge of 3d. per ton will be made for truck hire. Merchants prices have been gradually going up since the advance in miners' wages last October, and at a meeting of the Birmingham and District Coal Merchants' Association on Saturday it was resolved to make further substantial additions to the scale. Cobbles, nuts, and rough coal are increased in price by 1s. 6d. per ton and forge coal, for which there is a very heavy demand, by 2s. The difficulty of getting regular deliveries equal to the present demands for industrial and domestic purposes is occasioning great anxiety. In some instances manufacturing operations have been seriously retarded. There appears to be no immediate prospect of relief, inasmuch as the resources of the railway and canal companies are clearly unequal to the emergency created by the present activity of trade in conjunction with a stimulated demand for household coal in consequence of the wintry weather. Birmingham itself is largely served by canals, and with some trouble these have been kept fairly free for traffic during recent frosts. But with those places which are dependent upon the railway companies for their supplies of coal from the great fields of the Midlands the situation has latterly been one of increasing gravity. Apart from the local centres affected, the congestion of traffic has been severely felt between Yorkshire and the Midlands—districts which exchange a large amount of coal. Waggons have taken weeks to cover the distance of a hundred miles or so separating the two districts. Since the pressure of the Christmas traffic ceased the railway companies have been making strenuous endeavours to overtake arrears. At Bescot Junction, whence the Cannock Chase coal is despatched to all quarters of the country, work is proceeding night and day, Sundays and week-days, and at other depots great efforts are being put forth to expedite delivery. Certainly many years have elapsed since the coal industry experienced such a prosperous time.

The "Manchester Guardian" finds it difficult to understand why the war should throw idle the diamond cutters and polishers of Amsterdam if it be true that a stock of uncut stones sufficient to afford three months' work for all of them is held by the dealers. Yet the "Vossische Zeitung," which testifies to the size of the stock, says that 2,000 men are already out of work because Kimberley has been besieged, and that a crisis is feared which may reduce to destitution 50,000 people in Amsterdam alone. It says that nobody is buying the cut stones at present, and that the trade is at a standstill. One would have thought that the cutting-off of supplies for a time must enhance the value of the existing stock, and that if there were no sales it must be because the holders of uncut stones believed that by refusing to sell at the current values they could ultimately make still larger profits. Diamonds may be a little out of fashion just now, but there is an enormous constant demand that knows nothing of fashion. Comparatively poor but thrifty people in many parts of Europe habitually buy diamonds not so much as ornaments as for convenience. And this popularity of the diamond as a portable and easily realised security or investment has contributed to damage it a little in the esteem of other classes of society. Therefore it is fairly certain that if one-fourth of the population of Amsterdam is thrown into distress (and we do not believe that yearly so large a proportion lives by the diamond industry) it is more likely to be by the greed of the diamond merchant than by the war in Africa.

INDIAN VOLUNTEERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, India it is notified for information that all applications, from members of Volunteer Forces and private individuals, for service with the Indian Volunteer Mounted Infantry, proceeding to South Africa, should be submitted to Colonel Lumsden, Commanding the Contingent, whose address is District Staff Office, Fort William.

Veterinary Captain E. Taylor, A. V. D., on special duty at Bombay in connection with despatching Horses to South Africa, will proceed to Deolali on Inspection duty.

Lieutenant C. H. B. Adams-Wylie, I. M. S., is placed in medical charge of Transport Upada, sailing for South Africa on the 28th instant.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA RICE.

The Rangoon Summary of the rice-crop forecast for the month ending the 31st December 1899 is as follows:—The estimated area under paddy cultivation in the fourteen principal rice-growing districts is reported to be 6,055,937 acres, being an increase of 44,264 acres over the area reported last month. The most noticeable increases are in Prome, Thongwa, Thaton, Tharrawaddy and Pegu. Reports from Prome show that the crop in that district has suffered more than previously reported. The anna estimate has been lowered in Thaton and raised in Myaungmya. It is now estimated that there will be available for export 2,020,881 tons of cargo rice quivalent to 34,252,220 cwts. of cleaned rice.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making laws and regulations was held, at noon, yesterday at the Secretariat, H. E. Lord Sandhurst presiding. There were also present:—The Hon'ble Mr. John Nugent, C.S.I., I.C.S., the Hon'ble Sir E. Charles K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., the Hon'ble the Advocate General, the Hon'ble Mr. Vrijbhukhandas Atmaram, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur, Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. Inst., C.E., the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Achyut Bhaskar Desai, the Hon'ble Mr. A. Abercrombie, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B. the Hon'ble Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., the Hon'ble Mr. J. Tate, M. Inst., C.E., the Hon'ble Mr. H. F Aston, I.C.S., Bar.-at-Law, the Hon'ble Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I.C.S., the Hon'ble Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, the Hon'ble Meherban Sardar Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, and the Hon'ble Mr. H. Batty, M.A., I.C.S.

FAMINE RELIEF.

The Honourable Mr. A. Abercrombie asked:—Whether, in view of the enormous numbers employed on famine relief now and probably throughout the coming hot season, it is the intention of Government to undertake any large irrigation schemes in Bombay proper—not Sind? Whether the Engineering Departments have been asked to submit any such schemes for Government approval? I do not mean works like tanks and wells, but bunding up the source or courses of rivers which could supply water to large tracts of country and do something in the future towards minimising such calamities as we are now suffering from.

H. E. the President in reply said: Government understand that the honourable member refers to works of the nature of those carried out in Sind to which the Presidency proper for a variety of reason is not considered to lend itself. But a number of smaller but still large works in the nature of artificial lakes with canals attached, which will give facilities for irrigation on a large scale, are in course of construction and projects are being considered for as many similar works as possible.

ASSESSMENT OF LAND REVENUE.

The Honourable Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit asked:—(1) Are Government aware of the notices issued by the Collector of Bombay, to various land owners in Bombay, under Section 8 of Bombay Act II of 1876, fixing and enhancing the assessment of land revenue on the lands referred to in such notices, and intimating that the new assessment would come into force from 1st October 1899? (2) Are Government aware that in several cases the assessment fixed by such notices is from twenty to thirty times in excess of the amount of the assessment hitherto paid in respect of the lands in question and is also in many cases heavily in excess of the annual income derived from such land, being in certain instances so much as twelve times the amount of such annual income?

The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent replied: (1) The hon. member's question is answered in the affirmative. (2) Government are fully aware that the revised assessment is in some instances equal to 20 to 30 times as much as the original assessment; but the latter appears to have borne in these cases an altogether arbitrary relation to the value of the land. The revised assessments are calculated not to exceed in any case a rental of 4 per cent. upon the estimated marked value of the land. Government are not aware of any cases in which the annual income derived from the land is less than the assessment levied.

The Honourable Mr. B. D. Petit asked:—(1) Are Government aware that in several cases the capitalized value of the assessment at the present rate of interest on Government paper almost equals the total value of the land assessed? (2) Are Government aware that a number of petitions have been sent to the Collector, drawing his attention to the excessive nature of the assessment having regard to the value of the land assessed, and that the Collector has declined to make any reduction in the rate fixed by him? (3) Will Government be pleased to direct the Collector to make enquiries as to the value and annual income of the properties in respect of which he has issued notices, and to make an equitable reduction in the rate of assessment fixed by him?

The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent, in reply said:—(1) The honourable member's question is answered in the affirmative. (2) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Collector has the right of appeal to Government. This right of appeal has so far been exercised by no one except Sir D. M. Petit. (3) Enquiries into the market value of properties are made in each case. Government have no reason to suppose that the rates of assessment fixed upon this basis are other than equitable.

FAMINE IN THE DISTRICTS.

The Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh asked:—Will Government be pleased to say—(a) whether the Collectors of the districts suffering from famine have made investigations and submitted to Government reports contemplated by Section 139 of the Famine Relief Code, and (b) if so, whether Government have passed any orders on them? (c) if such orders have been passed will Government be pleased to place them on the Council Table?

The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent in reply said: The reply to question (a) is in the negative and questions (b) and (c) therefore do not call for an answer.

SUSPENSION OF ASSESSMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Parekh asked:—Will Government be pleased to say if they have fixed any percentages of the extent to which suspensions should be recommended by the Collectors for their respective districts, and if they have, will they be pleased to place on the Council Table the reasons which have induced them to do so?

The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent replied:—The reply to the first part of the honourable member's question is in the negative and the second part does not therefore call for an answer.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

The Honourable Mr. Parekh asked:—Will Government be pleased to say whether they have made any rules for the guidance of Collectors of famine districts—(1) about the suspension of collection of Government dues from the holders of lands (a) who possess no capital or other property capable of being turned into money and (b) (i) whose crops have failed wholly or to such an extent as not to leave more than what may be necessary for the maintenance of their families and their agricultural cattle, or (ii) who having let their lands to tenants have been obliged to suspend collections, or make remissions of rents in consequence of the failure of the crops or (iii) whose kharif crops have wholly, or almost failed and whose rabi crops are standing but not sufficiently advanced for definite valuation at the time when the Government dues become payable. (2) or about the use of compulsory measures for the recovery of Government dues from holders of lands who have no capital or property capable of being turned into money and whose crops have wholly, or almost, failed in cases where the use of compulsory measures is likely—(a) to force the holders to sell their plough cattle or agricultural implements, or the grain required for the maintenance of their families during the remaining part of the year or to prevent or to retard the resumption of agriculture, or (b) to drive the holders to borrow from savkars or (c) when the holders are unable to procure the necessary loan from the savkars.

The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent replied:—A copy of Government Resolution No. 236 dated 16th instant, and copies of the orders referred to in it,—Government Circular No. 9704, dated 2nd December 1896, and Government Resolution No. 98 Famine, dated 9th January 1897—are placed on the Table. The honourable member will find in these papers a full reply to his question.

DISTRESS IN RATNAGIRI.

The Honourable Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatrea asked: (1) Will Government be pleased to state what is the average crop this year in the several talukas of the Ratnagiri District? (2) Will Government be pleased to state whether petitions have been received from the land-lords and the ryots in that district asking for remission of assessment and relief? (3) Will Government be pleased to state whether they have ordered the grant of remissions and the opening of test relief works in that district?

The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent in reply said:—(1) The average outturn of rice in the Ratnagiri District in the current year has been estimated to vary from 3½ to 6 annas and that of ragi from 4 to 6 annas. Information as regards each taluka has not yet been supplied. (2). The reply to the honourable member's question is in the negative. (3). Government have not ordered the grant of remmissions in the Ratnagiri District. As regards test-works the instructions are that very careful inspection of the villages should be carried on and such works opened without delay if there is any indication of real distress.

FAMINE MEASURES.

The same member asked:—(1) Will Government be pleased to state what is the average crop this year in the several talukas of the Dharwar, Bijapur and Belgaum districts? (2) Will Government be pleased to state how many Famine Relief houses have been opened in the said districts and at what places? (3) Will Government be pleased to lay upon the Council Table orders, if any, issued to the district officers in the several parts of the Presidency, respecting the grant of remissions of assessment and suspensions of revenue owing to the failure of crops?

The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent replied:—(1) As regards the Bijapur districts the average out-turn of kharif crops is estimated at one anna in the Bijapur and Badami talukas and four annas in the Bilgi petha. It is understood that such crops have not been grown this year, and are not usually grown, in the rest of the district. The rabi crops in poor soil have generally withered. The out-turn of such crops in deep soil is expected to be one anna in Indi and Sindgi, one and a half annas in Bijapur, two annas in Muddebihal, Bagewadi and Aungund and three annas in Bagalkot. As regards the Belgaum district the out-turn of kharif crops has been fair in the Western tracts; and in the central part of the district the yeld of jowari is estimated to vary from 6 to 12 annas. In the Eastern tracts, where rabi crops are grown, these crops will come to maturity only in good soil the out-turn being from 4 to 8 annas in a few villages but elsewhere only from one to two annas. In the Dharwar district the average out-turn of rice is 2 annas, but of kharif jowari is 6 annas. In an area of 155 square miles comprising the Nargund petha and adjacent villages of Navalgund and Ron talukas every third field is fallow and the out-turn of rabi crops in the rest is expected to be from 3 to 4 annas. In the rest of the district there will be a fairly good harvest of such crops. The information above given is regarding unirrigated land only. (2) It is presumed the honourable member's question relates to poor-houses. None have been opened or yet reported to be required in these districts.

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JURISDICTION.

The Honorable Mr. Chhatre then asked:—Will Government be pleased to place on the Council Table a statement from 1895, showing how many Subordinate Judges in the Presidency have been invested with the powers of the Magistrate (First, Second and Third Class), the total number of cases that came before them with the results classed, according to the orders of dismissal, discharge, conviction and acquittal and the number of cases committed by them to the Courts of Session?

The Honourable Sir Charles Ollivant, in reply, said:—Upto December 31st 1899 49 Subordinate Judges had been invested with Magisterial powers in the period covered by the question. The Governor in Council cannot give the information desired in the latter part of the question without a very laborious enquiry, which he feels sure the honourable member would not desire to be initiated just at present.

EFFECTS OF INOCULATION.

The Honourable Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale asked:—(a) Have Government noticed the statements which have appeared in some of the vernacular newspapers about the alleged after effects of inoculation? (b) In view of the great importance of dissipating, in an authoritative manner all misapprehensions on the subject, will Government be pleased to appoint a small Commission of medical men to inquire into the allegations?

His Excellency the President in reply said:—(a) Yes. (b) The matter has been under the careful consideration of Government and they consider enquiry unnecessary and they refer the hon'ble member to the letter to the "Times of India" from Sir Bhalchandra Krishna (November 15th 1899) which deals comprehensively with the subject and also to the address of the same gentleman to the students of the J. J. Hospital, dated the November 22nd 1898, which discusses objections suggested. The letter to the "Times of India" is about to be issued in pamphlet form and it is to be hoped is will be very widely circulated and read.

PLAGUE MEASURES AT MATHERAN AND MAHABLESHWAR.

The same member asked:—Will Government be pleased to state on what grounds the rule, granting exemptions to inoculated persons, has been declared to be inapplicable to Mahableshwar and Matheran?

His Excellency the President replied:—The reason is that the circumstances of Mahableshwar and and Matheran are exceptional. Being isolated places to which the modes of access are limited and under control, it is possible, without real inconvenience to the general travelling public, to protect them from plague by more stringent measures than are practicable elsewhere. Under the above circumstances and being health resorts, alike for Natives and Europeans it is specially desirable to make their protection as effectual as possible.

PRESIDENT OF POONA MUNICIPALITY.

The Honorable Mr. Gokhale then asked:—Will Government be pleased to consider the advisability of appointing the President of the Poona City Municipality to a seat on the newly constituted Plague Committee for the City and Cantonment of Poona?

His Excellency the President replied:—Government will certainly consider the suggestion in the question.

RELIEF WORKS.

The same member asked:—Will Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing separately (1) the relief works opened in affected areas, which are irrigation works and (2) those at which only metal breaking is done, together with the number of famine labourers employed on each class of work? (a) Is the scale of wages and rations on relief works and in poor-houses the same as is laid down in the Famine Code, or have any variations been authorised from the prescribed scale and, if any, what? (b) Will Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing the average daily wage earned by famine labourers of Classes I and II, during the month of December last or any portion thereof, on the several large relief works in the affected districts? (3) What, if any, arrangements have been made or are in contemplation for the special relief of distressed weavers by giving them employment in their own trade, agreeably to the recommendations of the Famine Commission?

The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent in reply said:—(1). The honorable member is referred to the notifications published weekly, from which the information asked for by him can be obtained, with the exception of that referred to in the last clause of the question. The number of labourers employed on each class of works varies from day to day, and Government do not think that the toil involved in preparing such a statement as is asked for a particular day would be justified by any advantage which could be derived from it. (2). There has been no deviation from the scale of wages and rations prescribed in the Famine Relief Code, but in exercise of the powers given by Section 118 of the Code, Government have directed a reduction of 25 per cent. in the minimum wage for people employed on works in the Khandesh district, where almost all were found to be content with that wage on condition of doing no substantial work. (b) The statement asked for could not be prepared without special returns from the district officers, and as it is scarcely possible for the establishments at present to overtake their most urgent duties, Government do not desire to throw on them any additional labour which can be avoided. (3) The information asked for in the hon'ble member's question will be found in the following extract from a recent order of Government:—"3. The course which was followed in the last famine should be continued. The municipal corporations of towns in which there are distressed weavers should be induced to apply for loans for employment in their own craft of such as are on a reasonable view unfitted for ordinary relief work. Experience shows that when the operations are on a small scale there need be little or no loss, but as was done in Sholapur in the last famine the Collectors may undertake to defray out of the grants made to them half of any loss which may be incurred. They should apply for grants for that purpose and for the special relief of such weavers in other places as are under a fair construction of Section 151 of the Famine Relief Code entitled to it."

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

The Honourable Mr. Gokhale then asked:—In view of the opinion expressed by the Famine Commission that the suspensions and remissions of land revenue granted during the famine of 1896-97 in the affected districts of the Bombay Presidency compared very unfavourably with the more liberal scale adopted in other Provinces, will Government be pleased to state whether they contemplate the adoption of a more liberal policy than on the last occasion in the matter? Will Government state what, if any, orders have been issued to the district officers on the subject, or, at any rate, indicate the general nature of such orders?

The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent, in reply, said:—The honourable member is referred to the answer given to question No. 3 on the same subject put by the honourable Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh.

THE SIND FORESTS.

The Honourable Mr. Allahbakshkhan walad Alibakshkhan Shahwani Talpur asked:—(a) What is the total number of reserved and of protected forests, respectively, in the Thar and Parkar District? (b) When did the local authorities first become aware that the supply of fodder was exhausted? (c) What measures, if any, were taken to save the cattle in view of the fact that the inhabitants of the said district are 'chiefly' dependent for their maintenance on their cattle? (d) Were the forest rules relaxed and, if so, in what manner and to what extent? (e) Was it found impossible to save the lac and a half of cattle from starvation? (f) If so, what measures do Government intend to take to prevent such loss in future?

The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent replied:—The total area of forest in the Thar and Parkar district is only 1,40,000 acres. It is understood that owing to the excessive drought it could be of little or no use for forage and no question of relaxing forest rules arose. No efforts are spared to do what is practicable to save cattle from starvation, but in so isolated a district as Thar and Parkar the only measure which can have any effect is to remove the cattle to places where food for them is available, and that measure must be taken by the owners of cattle themselves.

TAKAVI ADVANCES.

The Honourable Meherban Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb Chief of Ichalkaranji, asked:—Is it a fact that Government does not make takavi advances to the rayats of alienated villages? Will Government be pleased to consider how takavi advances may be made by Government to the rayats of alienated villages?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent replied:—It is a fact that under the existing system the tenant of an inamdar is precluded from obtaining advances from Government under the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884, and has considerable difficulty in obtaining them under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883. The difficulty lies in obtaining from the tenant of an inamdar the same satisfactory security for repayment as can be given by an occupant of Government land in a Government village. The Commissioners have been asked to suggest the best method of enabling advances to be made by Government to inamdars with the object of enabling them to advance tagavi to their tenants. In the opinion of Government it is generally preferable that a tenant should obtain tagavi from his inamdar rather than from Government.

BOMBAY CITY LAND REVENUE ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Nugent moved that the Bill to amend the Bombay City Land Revenue Act, 1876, be read the first time. He said:—Your Excellency.—The causes, which have led to the framing of this Bill and its introduction into this Council with a view to its provisions becoming law are succinctly stated in the statement of objects and reasons which has been published with the Bill, and of which copies have been sent to hon. members, but perhaps a few further explanatory remarks on my part may be desirable. The question of the amendment of the Bombay City Land Revenue Act has been for some time past under the consideration of Government. It originated with a report and proposals from a late Collector of Bombay, who brought to notice the serious inconvenience caused by the neglect, becoming habitual, of persons from whom land revenue payments were due to make such payments promptly, and the consequent necessity to save annually on defaulters thousands of notices. It goes without saying that the need thus created for sending notices to persons who were fully aware what payments they had to make, and on what dates the payments fell due, involved the Collector's establishment in a very heavy amount of additional, and what should be superfluous, labour. To the defaulters themselves the existing system may be agreeable enough. They keep the rent in their pockets long after they know it should be in the Government Treasury. They defer the payment until the receipt of a notice which costs them nothing, brings home to their mind the fact that it cannot safely be longer delayed. But to Government servants this action means increased labour, and to Government unnecessary trouble and expense. To obviate this the suggestion was made that when a person from whom rent was due omitted to pay it by the prescribed date, and had in consequence to be reminded by a formal notice that the payment had to be made, he should be required to pay a small fee on account of the notice which his own deliberate omission or lack of memory had rendered necessary. Then, as is generally the case, when one defect in an Act is brought to notice, and a cure proposed, other authorities awake to the fact that various further amendments were needed, and that in other respects the existing law might with advantage be amplified or altered. And consequently after the notice in question had been raised several other changes of the Act of 1876 were advocated. Some of the proposals made were accepted by Government others were deemed inexpedient: and the net result is the Bill of which I am now about to move the first reading. The Bill, I should say, contains little, if any, contentious matter, and will, I trust, meet with no opposition. I do not think any reasonable objection can be taken to its provisions which do not prejudicially affect the interests of the holders under Government of land in Bombay. There is no interference with their rights and no infringement on their privileges. To the amended difinitions, as given in Section 1, no objection can exist. Since the passing of the Act of 1876, the then separate appointments of Collector of Bombay and Collector of Customs have been amalgamated and hence the verbal expansion of the definitions of the word "Collector." Sections 2 and 3 seem to call for no comment, and as it seems to me, their propriety cannot be questioned. Section 4 simply renders applicable in the case of Government land in the City of Bombay, the general principle which applies to Government land in the mofussil, and to the State assessment on it, making the claim of Government in respect of the assessment on the land superior and prior to any other charge on the land whatever may be the nature of such charge. Its justice cannot be contested. I have already referred to the provisions contained in Section 5, explaining why their insertion in the Bill has been regarded as expedient. Here too, we are only introducing a principle which has for many years been operative in the Presidency outside the City of Bombay under the authority of the Land Revenue Code. The procedure is not novel. It has been long in force in the mofussil where, if an occupant does not pay in due time his assessment, a notice is served on him, and for that notice he has to pay a fee. There is no reason why a Bombay occupant should in this respect be placed on a more favourable footing than an occupant up-country, and when it is found that thousands of persons in Bombay knowingly defer making payments, which they are aware have to be made by a certain date, and take no action until they are served with notices at the cost of Government, and to the additional labour of establishments already very hard worked, some remedy is clearly needed, and this can best take the form of a charge for the notice. The fact that if they fail to pay by the prescribed date and have therefore to be sent formal notices demanding payment, they will have to pay a small fee on account of the notice, will act as a salutary incentive to prompt payment of the assessment. This notice fee can constitute no valid grievance, seeing that a man can escape the charge by the simple expedient of doing what he ought to do and paying up his rent in time, instead of either carefully forgetting that he owes the money or deliberately refraining as long as he dare from paying his debt to the State. Sections 6 and 9 are designed to cure an omission in the present law. Encroachments on Government land in Bombay are unfortunately not rare, and it may safely be said are seldom unintentional. Under the existing Act the Collector has power, himself or through his agents, to abate or remove an encroachment, but the cost of such a measure has to be met by Government. It is not, however, reasonable that the State should be put to expense in such cases. The person to bear any charge which may be incurred is he who encroaches or trespasses, and not he who is the owner of the land encroached upon. The Bill, therefore, is intended to throw the charge consequent no remedying his own unauthorised action on the encroacher, and to effect this object it empowers the Collector either to remove or abate the encroachment by the agency of his own establishment, recovering the cost from the encroacher, or to require the encroacher to himself remove or abate it? This appears a not inequitable step. Sections 7 and 8 call for little comments. One need for a plan of the land transferred or assigned on the occasion of any transaction involving change of tenancy of Government land is obvious, and the existence of a proper and accurate plan is palpably advantageous to the person who acquires the ground. Section 8 merely prescribes what shall be deemed a sufficient service of a notice. With these brief remarks I beg to move the first reading of this Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Vijbhaucandas Atmaram, in supporting the first reading of the Bill, said:—Your Excellency,—As this Bill affects the land-owning interest in Bombay, a 'land-owner's' finger in the pie" would not, I daresay, be considered unwarranted. I have, however, only a few remarks to make on some of the amendments proposed in this Bill. Section 2 of the present Bill proposes a change in Section 8 of the Act, which requires and, I have no doubt, will receive careful consideration. In Bill II. of 1875, which ultimately became the present Act II. of 1876, the Section under notice contained the following words:—"Payment for any period of years continuously hitherto of an unvarying amount of land revenue shall not of itself be held to constitute a title to exemption from liability to a higher assessment." Your Excellency will mark the words now following—"Except in any case in which Government may have at any time expressly admitted a right of exemption on such ground." In the debate which took place on this Section, the Hon. Mr. Rogers said that "The Section had created the utmost consternation among landowners who regarded it as unfortunate that it should ever have been contemplated at all." The Bombay Law Society had sent to the Council a petition objecting to some of the provisions of the Bill. In the course of the debate, Sir Andrew Scobie, who was then the Advocate-General, vigorously pressed the points urged by the Law Society. On Section 8 particularly there was animated discussion. The result was that the Section was remodelled and the provision, now sought to be re-introduced, was deliberately dropped. With the proposed amendment, the provision in Section 8 would read thus:—When there is a right on the part of the superior holder in limitation of the right of Government, in consequence of a specific limit to assessment, having been established and preserved, (here comes the amendment) "*either by suit or by admission on the part of Government*" the assessment shall not exceed such specific limit.' The result of this would be to compel a superior holder, having a right in limitation of the right of Government to go in to Court and have a declaratory decree, or produce what is called "an admission on the part of Government," or quietly submit to increased assessment. That is virtually overriding rights which persons may have acquired by the continuous payment of a fixed rate of tax. "We take away that," as the Hon. the then Advocate-General put it, "and we may say that the payment for a number of years shall not of itself constitute a title to exemption; and" (I am still quoting the words of Sir Andrew Scoble) "that certainly is going against the practice of the Courts." The addition now proposed says in effect what the rejected clause in Bill II. 1875 said expressly. The question is, if the reasons which weighed with the Council in 1876 in *not* retaining the provision are less strong now than they were then. I hope the Select Committee will carefully discuss the advisability and fairness of the proposed amendment, as also of the amendments relating to "encroachments," which was another subject on which the Government of Sir Philip Wodehouse thought it expedient not to resort to drastic provisions. The definition of "superior holder" proposed in the present Bill requires also close scrutiny. Under the Act of 1876 that expression signifies the person having the highest title under Government, not to *any* land in the City of Bombay, as is now proposed but to the land "in respect of which land revenue is payable." That expression occurs in Section 8 and several other Sections, and the proposed alteration would certainly make difference in the scope and range of some of the provisions of the Act.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said:—Your Excellency.—As the bill is going to receive further consideration at the hands of a Select Committee, I will confine myself to a few observations in regard to Section 7 of the Bill which proposes to amend Section 30 of the Bombay City Land Revenue Act. It is proposed to be enacted that notice of transfer or assignment shall be accompanied by a plan of the land, drawn and attested by a person of professional competence in that respect recognized by the Collector. This amendment appears to me quite unnecessary, and if passed by the Council would entail considerable hardship upon small holders of land in the City. I have made enquiries into the matter, and find that every applicant for a transfer or assignment has to submit a form either under Schedule B or Schedule C containing a full description of the property proposed to be transferred or assigned. Under the heading of "Description of the Property," information in regard to the following points has to be furnished:—(1) of what it consists; (2) situation; (3) Collector's number; (4) Bombay City Survey number; (5) dimensions of land; and (6) boundaries. To me it appears that the information here required is full and complete. In the statement of objects and reasons it is stated that "such notices are of little practical use unless accompanied by accurate plans which the law, as it stands, does not empower the Collector to demand." I do not see why the information supplied in the forms under Schedules B and C is not considered sufficient. The object of the measure appears to be to enable the Collector to fix upon the exact plot of land proposed to be transferred or assigned, and this could easily be done by the kind of information required to be furnished. If an applicant for transfer or assignment furnishes the fullest details as regards situation, Collector's number, Bombay City Survey number dimensions and boundaries, I cannot imagine what difficulty there could be in determining the plot on the records of the Collector. I know that in addition to this information the party applying for a transfer has to produce the latest title deed, and has to leave it with the Collector for several days. Under this procedure every facility that the Collector could require is supplied, to enable him to fix accurately the land, the subject matter of the transfer. In most cases a plan of the property is annexed to the title deed produced, and could always be referred to before the deed is returned. Under the circumstances it appears to me that there is no necessity for providing in the Bill that each applicant for a transfer shall submit a copy of a plan prepared by a person of professional competence in that respect recognized by the Collector. The hon'ble mover of the Bill, in his introductory remarks, observed that such transfers were numerous, and that the majority comprised of limited areas. This is quite correct, and such being the case, I would urge Government not to insist upon the production of a plan, as that would entail considerable hardship and expense upon small holders. We cannot at present judge of the class of persons whom the Collector will recognize as competent persons professionally whose plans he would accept. If the Collector insists upon the plans being prepared by professional gentlemen, they would cost a considerable sum of money. I may mention for the information of the Council that in the majority of cases transfers are made by instruments prepared by what are commonly called "bond writers," and the plans are prepared by ordinary draftsmen who have only a rudimentary knowledge of the work. The charges in such cases are very small. In the case of sales and purchases of properties of small values solicitors and professional plan-makers are not employed for the simple reason that the parties can not afford to pay the comparatively high charges levied by them. If in such cases the standard of professional competence laid down by the Collector was high, the expenses of transfer would entail considerable hardship. I am therefore of opinion that, having regard to the fact of the information required under schedules B and C of the Bombay City Land Revenue Act being quite full and complete, the provision for the production of plans should be deleted. If, however, Government consider that such plans are quite indispensable, I would suggest that the section be amended in such a manner as to require a copy of the plan annexed to the deed of conveyance being submitted with the form of transfer, without leaving it to the Collector to insist upon the plan being drawn and attested by a person of professional competence recognised in that respect by the Collector.

The Hon. Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit said:—Your Excellency.—In the amendments brought to our notice, of the first any importance is that in Section 2 of the present Act amending Section 8 of the existing Act. Some amendment was undoubtedly needed, but I do not think the word "admission" is clear enough. Suppose that for 20 years land revenue has been demanded and paid, for 20,000 yards, say on Pension and Tax Tenure, and at the end of that period the land is found to contain 22 000 yards. Does the fact that the holder has paid to the Government on the Pension and Tax basis constitute an 'admission' that the extra 2,000 yards is to be held on the same tenure? Or is the Collector entitled to re-assess the extra land on some other tenure? This is a point which should be made quite clear. The practice is, as far as I can learn, to re-assess such land on the newly assessed land tenure which in some cases is more than the whole income derived from such land. Suppose the owner wishes to sell a portion of the land, it would be impossible to locate the portion, assessed at the enhanced rate. The case would be more difficult if the land were to be sold in two or more lots, and practically reduces the holder to either retain the land at a loss, or to forfeit the land to the Government. Again, I am strongly of opinion that, if the section is to be amended, it ought to be in the direction of fixing the method of assessment on some definite basis. As a matter of fact the land in such cases was formerly granted in lots without any regard being paid to the exact number of yards comprised in such lots; and as the Government of those days was responsible for the grants, it does not seem right to me that the omissions of past Governments should be visited on the present holders in the shape of an enhanced tax, levied at the sole discretion of the Collector without some definite basis for the superior holder to go upon in the sub-letting of his land. For these reasons I do not think the word "admission" undefined as it is, goes very far in remedying what is felt to be a vexatious defect in the present Act. In respect to the amendment to clause 9 of the existing Act, by clause 3 of the Act under discussion, I think that in all cases of dispute as to the superior-holder, the matter should be decided by a Judicial Tribunal and the payment of land revenue held in abeyance till the point has been seetled by such a tribunal. This point once settled the person decided to be the legal superior-holder would at once become liable for the amount of land revenue accruing in accordance with the settlement that may be decided on between such superior-holder and the Collector. The amendment seems to have for its object the facilitating of the collection of the Land Revenue, but if the point of ownership were once settled by a Judicial Tribunal it would not only have the desired effect as to the revenue collection but would also define at the same time all rights for transfer, mortgage, alienation and other legal points. If the amendment becomes law it may happen that the decisions of the Revenue Court and those of the Judicial Tribunes might clash in the matter of disputed ownership, whereas if the point were once settled by such a tribunal the Collector would always have a permanent record and could always show the rightful owner; furthermore such a provision would obviate the necessity of introducing the second paragraph of the proposed amendment. Section 4 of the amending Act proposed to be added to Section 10 of the existing Act contemplates serving notice for non-payment of dues within the specified time by posting such a notice 'on or near the land.' The words "paramount charge on the land and on every part thereof" seem to me to be quite unnecessary as Section 11 of the existing Act already provides for this. I am strongly of opinion that all such notices should be forwarded to the address of the superior-holder and to no one else. It seems to me that this amendment is calculated to do away with direct personal service, as such service is not provided for by the Bill. Superior-holders are often compelled to entrust their land to servants who do not know the nature of the notice; it may happen that a man's land is sold without his knowing it, although he might be ready and willing to pay the tax if he only knew of it. Even the man in possession might allow the land to be sold for obvious reasons, too obvious to mention. If such a register were kept as I have mentioned the difficulty of communicating with the superior-holder would be reduced to a minimum and would facilitate the collection of the land revenue. To effect such service the 36th Section of the existing Act provides the same method as that in use in the Civil Procedure Code. Even in that case I would suggest the service of notices only to be accepted by clerks, mehtas, and agents or persons of intelligence. Section 5 of this Bill provides that notices severed for non-payment of land revenue shall be charged for; the exact logic for the scale of charges is not clear; it seems to me that 8 annas for a notice when the revenue may be as low as 2 annas is out of all proportion, and if the charge is to be made at all, it should be much lower. From what I can gather the majority of defaulters are small-holders living in suburban districts, who find the process of paying somewhat tedious, entailing considerable loss of time at the Collector's office. I would strongly suggest that instead of the holder having to go to the Collecter's office and there wait till his bill is made out, a bill be made out as in the case of the Municipality and sent to the holder or at least to be kept ready made out, and that this bill should be treated as a first notice; I am convinced that many defaulters are the result of the present method of collecting the revenue. If the method were simplified, I am sure that the 7,000 notices spoken of in the objects and reasons would be considerably lessened. This method or a modified form of it was previously in use. Section 6, Clause 3, of this present Act empowers the Collector to decide whether an encroachment has been made or not, and it also empowers him to impose a fine which may extend to Rs. 25 per diem during its continuance; thus making him judge in his own case, leaving the defendant no means of appeal. It seems to me that a right to appeal to the Revenue Judge should be given. Another point which requires consideration is the fact that by the existing Bill the Collector may delegate his powers to his assistants or to any of his subordinates. Section 7 of the Amending Act requires plans to be supplied with transfer deeds. This seems to be unnecessary in the case of a son succeeding to his father's land in its entirety, as in the Collector's office there is an official plan of the land incursion, and to prepare fresh plans would entail much expense on the part of the claimant. If such plans must be supplied seeing that all plans have to be checked by the official plans in the Collector's office, I should think that those prepared by anyone would fulfil all the necessary requirements for truth and accuracy.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh said:—I think the principles of the Bill are open to grave objections. It proposes very important changes in the existing law about the settlement assessment and collection of land revenue in the City of Bombay, and these changes are in my opinion likely to affect injuriously very considerable quantity of landed property in the City. I do not see in the statement of objects and reasons or in the speech of the hon. mover of the Bill anything sufficient to justify these changes. The first important change is proposed by Clause 2 of the Bill. It is intended to amend Section 8 of the principal Act which empowers the Collector to fix the amount of Government revenue at his discretion subject to the control of Government except where exists in favour of the holder, a limitation of the right of Government in consequence of any limit being established or preserved. This exception would include all cases whether the limitation of the right of Government was owing to prescription, act and conduct of Government and the parties decrees of Court or otherwise. It is now proposed to introduce a few words in the section the effect of which would be to confine the exemption to cases where there are decrees against Government or where Government have expressly admitted the rights of any particular holder. If any holder has no bona fide case for exemption, the existing law does not at all save him; but there should be numbers of cases where Government honestly believe that they have a right of raising and the holders with the like honesty believing that they have not. I think the decision of such matters ought to be left to Courts of Law. If the power of the Collector are increased as proposed, I am afraid that it will be regarded by the public as an arbitrary confiscation of private rights for the purposes of Government revenue. The next alteration is to provide for the making of assessment in cases when the whereabouts could not be ascertained. The fixing of assessment in the absence of the owner must be an extreme proceeding and I think the law should under such circumstances enjoin some reasonable enquiry and also prescribe the way in which the notice should be promulgated. The provisions in the Bill are very vague. The next provision is about the levying fees for notices of demand of Government revenue. It is very regrettable that Government have to issue many notices. This arises, I think, in consequence of the each holding having its own separate day of payment. It is difficult to expect that the different persons who are liable to pay the Government revenue would be always able to carry into their head the day when the amount for which they are liable becomes payable. I think the proper remedy for the difficulty is to divide the City into say 10 or 15 blocks, and to have a fixed day for payment for each block and give notice by beat of tabali in the block. That will obviate the necessities of opening notices of demand on each holder. Clause 6 of the Bill relating to certain provisions in connection with the abatement of encroachments. The Collector has been given ample powers for abatement; the Collector can charge 5 times the value or 5 times the annual assessment. It is proposed to levy 25 rupees a day as fine for non-removal of the encroachment. It would work very harshly if the value of the property is small. There are numerous cases where there are bona fide disputes whether there is an encroachment or not; the material in the hands of Government are not conclusive on the question of encroachment. It would be very hard by excessive penalty to shut up the mouths of holders of lands from submitting bona fide defences. The next change is proposed by clause 7 of the Bill. Notice of transfer or assignment should be accompanied by a plan drawn and attested by a person of professional competence recognised by the Collector. In the first instance such plan would be unnecessary where a whole holding is transferred; it may be required when a portion of a holding is transferred; then if persons recognised by the Collector are only to make plans it would create a sort of monopoly in favour of certain persons, in addition to the cost of transfer.

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal Venilal said: I am in favour of the first reading of the Bill. As far as I can see there are three main alterations in the Bill. The first in the definition, which has been sufficiently explained by the honourable mover why it should be so altered. The alteration in regard to the fees for defaults is not a new thing, for in the Land Revenue Code of 1879, which is in force in the mofussil there is the same provision in it. I will, therefore, support the first reading of the Bill. Having said so much in regard to the Bill, I will, with your Excellency's permission, say a few words in connection with the famine.

H. E. the President: I cannot allow that to be done. It has nothing to do with the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal: I wish to make a few remarks on the subject of the famine as I believe this will be the last time your Excellency will preside over this Council.

H. E. the President: The honourable member does not know whether this is my last meeting or not.

The Hon Mr. Nugent, in reply, said: The discussion which has just now taken place is a proof of the truth of the maxim 'it is generally the unexpected that happens.' I trusted that this little bill, of which the Revenue Department is the father and the Legislative Department the mother would have created no excitement, and would have been accepted without much demur, but I find several of my hon. friends here have taken exception to some of its provisions, which they consider to be either drastic, unnecessary or harsh. However, I may say I intend to move that the Bill be referred to a select committee on which we shall have representatives of the landholders of Bombay, who will on that committee be able to give us the benefit of their counsels of their experience. We can then discuss various matters raised to-day at this Council and arrive at same conclusion satisfactory to all the parties concerned. Referring to the individual exceptions taken, section 2 seems to be the chief rock of offence, and that what would strike me as a perfectly harmless point are the words "either by suit or by admission on the part of Government." I do not think it is necessary for me to enter into the right of Government to revise periodically the assessment it chooses to levy on Government land in Bombay. That assessment is levied on certain definite scientific principles which are very much akin to the revenue survey of agricultural land up-country. We ascertain the value of the land, the purpose for which it is utilised, and charge a certain percentage on that land. The tenant of land in Bombay has a privilege which the occupant of land up-country does not possess, for under section 14 of the Act he has a right of appeal to what we may call the civil, when he considers the assessment of his land is unjustifiable. As many of the honourable members resident in Bombay are cognisant of the fact that there are a very large member of persons upon whose lands a considerable increase of assessment has recently been imposed by the Collector, and they have appealed to Cæsar. We must, however, leave the decision of the matter as between tenant and Government for the decision of the Court, and into that question I do not propose to enter at all. If the Court decides in favour of Government then the tenant will have to pay the revised assessment, but if, on the other hand, the decision is given in favour of the tenant then the increased assessment will not be levied. Then there are the points which were raised as to the signification of those words "by admission on the part of Government." It seems to me these words are perfectly clear. This additional sentence has been added in order to make it clear in what cases the increased assessment shall not be levied, and either when by the decision of this court it has been ruled that Government has not the power to enhance the assessment or in other cases where Government has already admitted, whether on paper or by agreement, that it will only charge a certain amount in perpetuity, or for 999 or any other given term of years. Then the Hon. Mr. Bomanjee Petit considers that this additional clause which it is proposed to add to section nine of the Act that the authority by which it should be ascertained who was the superior holder or person in possession—that the authority which should decide that point should be a civil tribunal. Clearly this seems to me to be a clause in which it is for the Collector in the first instance to make an enquiry and arrive at a conclusion. I do not see how the machinery of a Civil Court is to be brought into action in a case of this kind, where it is to be decided who is the superior holder or person in possession, and it cannot be readily ascertained. In such a case the Collector has to go into the circumstances and call on all persons claiming to be so to produce their claim, and then pass his decision after hearing the evidence and examining the documents produced by all parties. Then there is the question of notice, to this several objections have been raised. One point is that a man can escape the service of any notice if he will only take the reasonable precaution of paying his money when it is due. If he does not, he must have a notice served on him and for all the extra trouble and inconvenience he thus causes he may rightly be called upon to pay a fee. This is no novel principle. In the mofussil tenants are compelled to pay a fee and the fees vary in amount. Then as to the map or plan section, two or three gentlemen have taken exception to that also on the ground that a plan is unnecessary, and that if it is necessary it will be very expensive to provide. As regards that I will point out that we must accept the statement of the Collector that these plans are necessary. Great stress has been laid upon the point that without a plan to show exactly whereabouts is the land transferred it is exceedingly difficult to arrive at any accurate conclusion on the subject. Then the reason given as an objection to this is that the charge would be heavy and often would exceed the value of the land. Well, I should think that is exceedingly improbable for land in Bombay is exceedingly valuable. To prepare a plan is not a very expensive business, and if as I am informed, the title deeds contain accurate plans I cannot see why a copy of the plan contained in the title deeds should, not be sufficient for the Collector's use, provided that copy is certified to accurately represent what the position, the measurements, and area of the land are. That is not a very difficult matter and I do not see why it should be very costly to get that guarantee or a new plan itself. There are innumerable persons in Bombay who are professionally competent to prepare these plans, and competition must be so considerable amongst them that their charges should not be excessive. It is not desired these plans should be the work of an engineer or architect like Mr. Stevens. Any ordinary man with any qualifications at all is capable of making a plan of a small plot of land. I certainly should not be prepared to accept the proposal of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola that we should deliberately omit the word professional. By omitting any words to describe what should be the class of the person making the plan we should allow it to be made by any amateur whom they choose to employ, he being probably incompetent and any plan prepared by such an agency would not be worth the paper on which it was drawn. As regards encroachments all I say is that I do not believe it for as a matter of fact the accusations against persons by the Collector or his establishment as to making encroachments are invariably never found to be incorrect. When a statement that an encroachment has been made has been put forward it is invariably the case, or practically invariably the case that there actually has been an encroachment, and therefore there is no hardship to the person complained against to require him to remove his encroachment but should it be found that it is not an encroachment he equally has got his redress, and of course the Collector will only be too glad to allow of any enquiry to be conducted by himself or his subordinates. If there has been an encroachment the pecuniary penalty will be imposed; if there has been no encroachment there will be no penalty, or if such penalty has been imposed it will be remitted. I think, however we may thrash out all these subjects in the Select Committee which I shall propose.

The first reading was agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent said: I beg to move that a Select Committee be appointed to consider and report on this Bill and that the members of that committee be the Hon'ble Mr. Bomanjee Petit, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, the Hon'ble Mr. Batty and myself, and that the instruction to the committee be to submit a report to this Council within one month from to-day.

THE DISTRICT MUNICIPAL BILL.

His Excellency said: I wish to refer to the District Municipal Bill, which, as you are aware, was introduced at Poona, and it was suggested that the Select Committee should report within four months from the date of the last stage. Well, owing to the famine we have not been able to proceed or rather the Select Committee have not been able to proceed with its business. There were, as hon. members are well aware, several official members on the committee, which is a large committee, and the famine has fully occupied two gentlemen who were on the Legislative Council. It has been therefore absolutely necessary for them to be in their divisions superintending famine. There was also an unofficial gentleman the Hon. Mr. Chunilal, of great experience in municipal matters, and also I am aware that the Commissioner of the Northern Division sets the highest possible value on his services, and I was loath to bring him from useful work to attend this committee. That was a great objection to holding meetings of the committee, and one which rendered it in fact almost impossible to do so. We were able to meet the desire expressed at the time that the proceedings should not be hurried. Sir Charles Ollivant is directed to move for an extension of time before the Select Committee presents its report, and at the same time will move the substitution of certain names for those on the committee owing to changes in the Council which have been inevitable.

Sir Charles Ollivant said: After the explanation given by his Excellency, explanation from me is unnecessary. I will ask the Council to agree to extend the time for report of the Select Comittee up to the first of August. I would also ask that the following changes be sanctioned in the constitution of the committee:—The Hon. Mr. Batty in place of Mr. Snow, the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar in place of the Hon. Mr. Chhatre, and the Hon. Mr. Gokale in place of Mr. Beaumont.

This was agreed to and the Council adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH OF JANUARY, 1900.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased over the whole country, the rise being brisk to rapid in places. Readings are highest in Sind and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 15° below the average in Sind the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, and at Neemuch, Surat and Sholapur, and the minimum 7° to 8° in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and at Surat and Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Cuddapah and the lowest 33° at Jeypore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Deesa, Indore, Saugor, Jubulpore, Khandwa, Amraoti, Mangalore, Madras and Coimbatore.

Heavy rain has fallen at Allahabad (2·79") and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Agra and Cawnpore.

The weather conditions in the North-West Provinces are slightly favourable for light local showers.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 22.

Wednesday's barometrical observation show that the Pressure has risen briskly to rapidly in North-West India, Central India, Central Provinces and the Peninsula. It has risen slightly to briskly in Central and Lower Burma and Tenasserim and has been steady or has risen slightly in Behar, Bengal and east of the North-Western Provinces. The shallow depression in Central Provinces has moved slightly to the East and has partly filled up. The Depression in Punjab yesterday has moved Eastwards along the Hills, and is now lying over sub-montane Districts of North-Western Provinces and has nearly filled up. Light to moderate snow has fallen in Upper India Hills and light to moderately heavy rain in the North-Western Provinces. Showers have also fallen in Behar and east of Central India. Gorakpur and Allahabad have received from two to three inches, Bareilly one and-a-half, Darbhanga, Patna, Bahraich, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Mainpuri and Dehra Dun, Ranikhet, Mussoorie and Chakrata, from half to one inch. Temperature has been steady or has risen slightly in Burma, Assam, Bengal and Madras and has fallen in all other provinces. Mean temperature is from eight to twelve degrees below normal in Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, and Gujerat and from four to five degrees above normal in Assam, Bengal, Central Provinces and Madras Deccan. The Barometer has fallen very rapidly in West Persia and another depression is apparently advancing eastwards.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·955
Temperature of the Air	degrees	69·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer		59·6
Dew Point		52·4
Relative humidity of Air		0·549
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	75·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		64·0
General Directions of wind*		N, NNE, N, NW, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	347

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS
Director, Government Observatory.

THE PROTECTION OF CATTLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Pray allow me to make one suggestion, through your columns, to the managing committees of individual famine funds and the Government officials on relief work with regard to the distribution of the collected funds; that side by side with giving sufficient relief to the suffering humanity, it is urgently necessary that, like famine-stricken people, cattle should also be saved by applying a proportionate share of the famine fund for their relief. This measure is doubly desirable. In the first place, it appeals to the humane side of nature, and, secondly, it is necessary in the cause of Government revenue. If cattle be not protected by Government from starvation and butchery by extending to them systematic relief, as is done in the case of starving people, Government will not earn its proper share of revenue next year by the decrease of crops through an insufficient number of cattle for tillage and farming. Owners of cattle who, as a rule, belong to the poorer classes, have this year every inducement to part with well-nourished cattle at a nominal price even at a rupee per head, in consideration of their inability to maintain them at a time, when their own life is a sure burden on their capacity of maintenance. This exceedingly great reduction in the selling price of cattle has revived the spirit of butchers and leather traders, who by disposing of cattle get twenty or thirty rupees by the sale of flesh, fat, horns, bones, and hides. If this never-ending process of buying and butchering is allowed to go on, without notice of responsible revenue officers, it is nearly certain that farm and milk-cattle as a class will be nearly extinguished during the time next monsoon overtakes us, and Government revenue will fall into sad condition.

It is therefore most desirable that Government should take some measures in the form of issuing circulars for the information and guidance of the officials connected with relief works in each presidency, impressing upon their minds the necessity for saving as many cattle as possible for reaping good revenue, by giving help to poor cattle-owners, or by asking them to hand their stock over to Government, strictly forbidding them to sell them to butchers and leather merchants.

If rich persons of each city or charitable cattle protecting institutions like panjrapoles be asked by Government to co-operate with it in preventing cattle from falling into the hands of butchers and leather traders—co-operation, which I am sure, they are quite ready voluntarily to offer—and cattle-farms after the model of the cattle camp of Commissioner Lely be opened all over the land with necessary sanitary appliances, the lives of many cattle will be saved to the benefit of Government. India being solely an agricultural country and Government drawing most of its income from land revenue, I think, Government will do most for itself and the country by preventing useless slaughter.

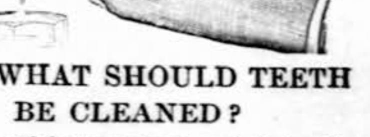
OLD ADAGE.

THE "ABSENT-MINDED BEGGAR" IN PARIS.

MRS. CRAWFORD writes in *Truth*:—The "Jersey Lily" faced, last week, foul weather in the Channel to read here the 'Absent-Minded Beggar.' The reading took place at the theatricals of the Thespians, a company of British amateurs. They gave a performance at the Theatre of the Big Wheel for the fund to help women soldiers and their families. Their "soiree theatrale" was quite a Society event. Sir Edmund and the all gracious Lady Monson with the staff of the Embassy, attended. Mrs. Langtry was, of course, warmly applauded. She knows how to read and to recite. But a British Theresa, were there such a being, would have been more to the purpose. Theresa went through the crucible of evolution. She thus obtained a power of expression which cannot be expected of a lady who, socially speaking made her debut at Marlborough House. I dare say that in youth Theresa bandied jests with soldiers of heart from some near relative who should read a musket about the miseries of a soldier's life in war time. In reciting "Le Bon Gite," or other songs of a soldier she can be harrowing, blood curdling, or stimulating as a cordial.

In Kipling's place I should be terribly afraid of the 'Absent-Minded Beggar' proving a Pyrrhic victory. It is the nature of booms to be followed by reactions. The Yellow Press, that hunts so hard the Kipling hare to-day, must hunt harder some other hare to-morrow. Fortune's favours are generally followed by her frowns. I have nothing to say against Kipling. He makes money with his pen as best he can. His youth was spent in a camp-State of India—the Punjab—and the din of arms, I dare say, is still in his ears. But I hate Kiplingism as I hate Browningism; though the latter, if often connected with silly pretence is not commingled with snobbism and swagger. Since there are Reservists' wives and orphans to relieve, and public taste is what it is, it may be well that Kipling should hold the candle to it. Future critics will, perhaps, see that the "Absent-Minded Beggar" is an image of the mental and moral state of a nation of shopkeepers. It reflects their feelings of respectful pride and thankfulness at the thought of the Dook's son condescendnig to fight with the cook's son. The jingle and swing of Kipling's lines carry you off your feet at first reading, almost as irresistibly as a strong tide carries off a child paddling on a shingly shore. But read them twice and thrice, and you will find at each successive reading that the rhyme is not reason. I have read them a good many times to see whether this "deminendo" effect would go on. It did. But perhaps this was due to the fact having flashed across my mind that the poet and his readers are on miry ground. What is a Duke, or Earl, or a King? Historically, they were men whose whole existence was fighting. To excellence in that pursuit they owed their power and their titles. Duke, *dux, duco*, signified a leader in the fray. A Marquis had the post of danger on a frontier. A coat of arms had once a real meaning. A brewer's "coat of arms" is a solecism and an outgrowth of modern snobbishness. If an Earl was belted, the belt was not to supply the place of braces, or a mere badge of rank but for serious use. To the belt were suspended sword, dagger, and battle-axe. The belt was not used to compress diggestive organs distended by too many Carlton Hotel suppers. The phenomenon of an English public falling down and worshipping the Lords for their willingness to oblige by appearing on the field of battle shows how far the idea of a "nobleman" has travelled from its original sense. Noblemen had formerly to seve in wars, as greengrocers have now to serve on juries. They held their lands on condition of rendering military service, and a very wholesome condition it was. The Merry Monarch shifted this burden on to the shoulders of other persons, who find neither glory, honour, praise, nor power in a big war.

I was in the thick of a great war, and then of a civil war, and I am glad of the experience. An education that nothing else could give was found in it. War struck me as the climax of absurdity. So far from seeing magnificent heroes in the men who rushed to slay or be slain, they seemed to me fearful fools. At the same time I hardly see the possibility of ridding ourselves of the danger of war. Arbitration is easily practicable for secondary questions. But can it settle primary questions so long as the brainy and unscupulous sway the herd?



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GOLF AND GOLFERS.

THE war in South Africa is to claim the services of still one more distinguished golfer, the amateur champion, Mr. John Ball, jun., having volunteered, and, it is said, he has been accepted for the Yeomanry contingent which is shortly to proceed to the front. No one who knows Mr. Ball was surprised when the rumour leaked out that the champion had volunteered; but great as is the patriotism of all golfers there were those who had a sneaking wish that some difficulty would arise whereby his services, so readily volunteered, would not be accepted, as he is a golfer who can ill be spared. It is not generally known that Mr. Ball was for many years a member of the Yeomanry, from which he retired some time ago owing to the disbanding of the troop to which he belonged. If the War Office accepts the services of Mr. Ball it would appear probable that the coming amateur championship will be bereft of the two bright particular stars of the firmament, unless the report, now current, that Mr. Tait is to be invalided home proves to be true. If he has completely recovered from his wound it may be that he will still take part in the contest on his favoritê battle ground at Sandwich. A championship without Mr. Ball or Mr. Tait would not appear like a championship, and the presence of the American golfers, interesting as it should prove to be, would far from compensate for the absence from the field of the two finalists of last year.

The author of that interesting column called "Golfing Topics," which appears every Tuesday in the pages of the "Scotsman," raises the question as to who must be considered the outstanding amateur exponent of the game during the past season. He has expressed a decided predilection for the claim of Mr. F. G. Tait to that honour. The young officer of the Black Watch has undoubtedly enjoyed a most successful season, and with the exception of the year 1896, when it may be remembered that he literally carried all before him, it is probable that he has never played more brilliant and consistent golf than during the season which has just concluded. Failures there have been, as there always must be in such an uncertain game as golf. Even Vardon cannot claim immunity from them, but such a failure as that to Tait's credit in connection with the Amateur Championship was almost as glorious as a victory. It was only the turn of fortune's wheel in favour of his opponent that robbed him of the honours for the third time. Mr. Ball certainly played that historical 37th hole to perfection, but in my humble opinion Mr. Tait's approach was equally well played, but dropping what may be termed hard, ran some way past the hole. It was a game, however, in which both victor and vanquished might claim equal credit, although on the issue depended the championship. Later in the season Mr. Tait had his revenge, as an exhibition match with Mr. Ball on the green of the Lytham and St. Annes Club ended in his favour by one hole. In a manner it was a fortunate victory. Mr. Ball as at Prestwick played the teadier game, but eventually had to give way to the brilliant finish of his opponent, who unearthed one of those remarkable recoveries for which he is so noted after being in difficulties from his tee shot to the last hole. It was a magnificent match. Never do I remember a game more full of interest from beginning to end, and superior to the notable encounter at Prestwick, in that the golf played was of a superior quality. In club golf Mr. Tait has been universally successful. All three medals have fallen to his share in connection with the Royal and ancient Club, whilst the Calcutta Cup, one of the few handicap tournaments held in connection with the premier club also went his way; whilst if he failed in the Jubilee Vase tournament he was labouring under the extreme penalty of owing five strokes to the scratch men in a really first-class field. At the Open Championship meeting at Sandwich he was clearly the best of the amateurs, winning the St. George's Challenge Vase with consummate ease from a representative field, whilst if he did not quite reproduce this form in the open event he was nevertheless again well ahead of all his confreres; leterally, his only failure was in connection with the meetings of the Tantallon Club at North Berwick, where on both occasions Mr. Laidlay had easily the best of matters. Against this Mr. Ball has the two championships to his credit—Amateur and Irish. Certainly Mr. Tait was not a competitor in the latter, but nevertheless Mr. Ball accomplished all that was required of him. At Hoylake he has not been as successful as usual, but at St. Annes he has accomplished excellent work, whilst on what may be termed his own green, at Leasowe his play has bordered on the phenomenal. Taking the season right through, it might be fair to accept the results of the two meetings at Prestwick and St. Annes, and called the result "honours easy."

For some reasons a four-ball match is a species of game which is not to be commended, as on a green which is in any manner crowded the fact of four players competing together is apt to cause inconvenience and delay, but it is nevertheless one of the most enjoyable varieties of match play. I heard yesterday of a match which has now progressed through no less than eight rounds, 144 holes in all, and that only two holes separated the respective combinations. Several of the rounds have finished at the last hole, and in no instance has either side held an advantage of more than two holes at the conclusion of any individual round. This is wonderfully even. Probably the most interesting four-ball match ever played was that in which Messrs. Tait and Blackwell antagonised Andrew Kirkaldy and Wilhe Auchterlonie over St. Andrews, when the first pair more than upheld the honour of amateur golf, and gave their redoubtable opponents a very severe handling. Another, memorable match was that between Messrs. Ball and Hilton against Messrs. Tait and Graham, at Hoylake, in 1898, when Mr. Tait holed some phenomenally long putts on the outward half, whilst his partner, not to be outdone, completed the long hole in three with the result that the best ball of the two at the turn totalled to the phenomenal figure of 32, whilst their opponents did not succeed in winning one single hole—a reversal of the previous meeting at Muirfield in 1897, when a similar fate befel Messrs. Tait and Graham. Although this from of game is generally exceedingly close, there are occasions when one combination succeeds by a run of fortune's favours in completely running away from their opponents. I have in my mind a match in which one pair, after proving unsuccessful in two successive rounds, ran away with the first eight holess on end, notwithstanding that their opponents were playing far from badly. This was an exceptional case.

The statement made by Lawrence Auchterlonie to the representative of an Ameaican paper that he finds himself able to drive considerably further on the American greens than he did in Scotland is peculiarly interesting, and goes a long way to explain the abnormal average of the driving in the numerous driving competition which are held in connection with the open tournaments in America. Repeatedly in these competitions I have noticed many of the players exceeding 240 yards, a somewhat abnormal length without the aid of a following wind in this country 200 to 220 yards is very much out of the common. I doubt if even Vardon, who is undoubtedly the most consistent long driver in the kingdom, quite maintains the mean of this average, viz., 210. Of course, Auchterlonie was always a long driver, and I will remember two strokes he played in the Amateur Championship of 1895, when pitted against Mr. Balfour Melville in the penultimate round in the championship at St. Andrews. It was going to the 16th hole, when he reached the green with his second shot against a strong head wind. It was a memorable hole, as it decided the ultimate destination of the championship. By a brilliant recovery on the part of Mr. Balfour Melville he saved the hole. Auchterlonie requiring three to get down from a distance of three or four yards, after he had appeared to have the hole at his mercy. Still, we have it on Auchterlonie's word that he can drive further in the States than he could when he was a prominent amateur exponent of the game over here. There must be some reason for the difference, probably the atmospheric conditions. However, Mr. Harriman, the American champion, is due in the spring, and as he has the reputation of being one of the most powerful driver in the States, we shall have an opportunity of gaining the driving merits of the English and American experiments of the game. If he can maintain an average of say 220 yards, an average which many American players have been credited with attaining, he will certainly have nothing to fear from even our most pewerful drivers. It is not improbable, however, that the climatic conditions may bring him down to the level of our first-class players, and he may have to rest content with an average considerably less.

H. H. HILTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE intimation of fresh activities on the part of Mr. Swinburne has excited interest. It is not, however, a volume of selections from his poems that he is preparing. Such a volume Messrs. Chatto already publish, and what we are to have is a collected edition of Mr. Swinburne—a more important undertaking. It will be published on both sides of the Atlantic within the year now begun.

A personal book that should attract notice is at present in preparation for issue in America and here. This is the "Letters and Reminiscences of Robert E. Lee," whose name is so large in the struggle of the American Civil War. The story of his life is full of dramatic elements, and as history stands for an integral part of the Confederate movement. These papers, which are being edited by his son, Captain Lee will, in particular, throw new light upon the causes that governed the manœuvres of the Confederate Army during the closing days of the war.

Messrs. Chatto are shortly to have ready the new English issue of Zola's novel "Abbe Mouret's Transgression." A translation was issued by the late Mr. Vizetelly and this Mr. Ernest Vizetelly has revised. Counting by date of publication the story was the fourth volums of Zola's Rougon-Maequars, series. In the amended and fine scheme of that great literary undertaking it occupice the ninth place. The book may be described as an indirect indictment of the celibacy of the priesthood. If was written by Zola in a pretty Provence village and says such about the scenery of Provence.

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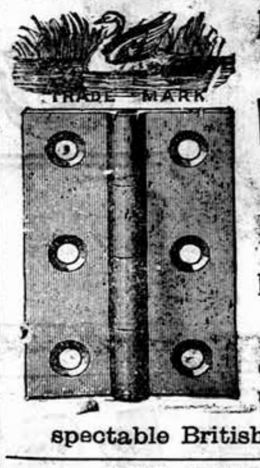

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Does not injure the Leather.

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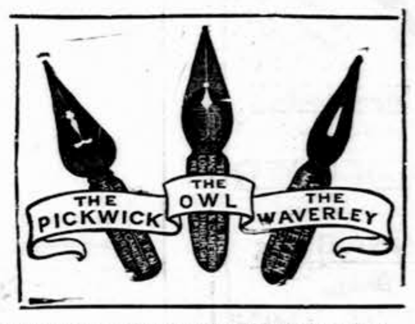

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CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 6 0
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ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

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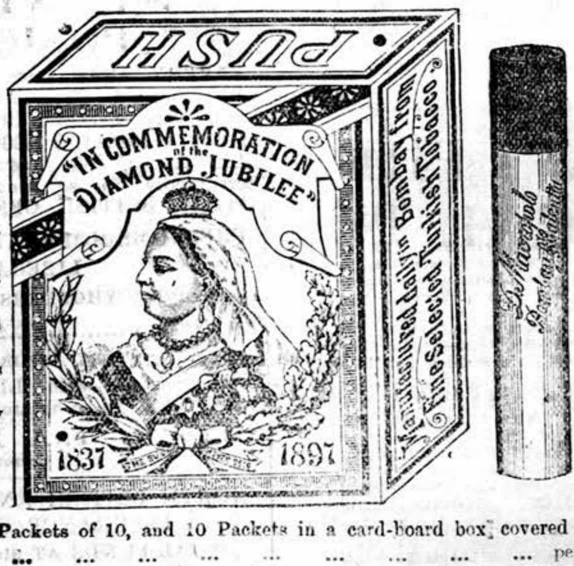
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THEY ARE THE FAVOURITE SMOKE OF ALL THOSE WHO TRIED THEM.

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UP TO DATE PRACTICAL INVENTION
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AËRATING ANY LIQUID WITHOUT DILUTION,
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1 doz. "Sparklets" weight 5 ozs.
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No Cumbersome Apparatus.
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Tablets & Fruit Powders, readily soluble in water, supplied for making any Mineral or Medicinal Water or Refreshing Fruit and Tonic Drinks.

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All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, Throat Affections, and Fevers of all kinds.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED
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"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

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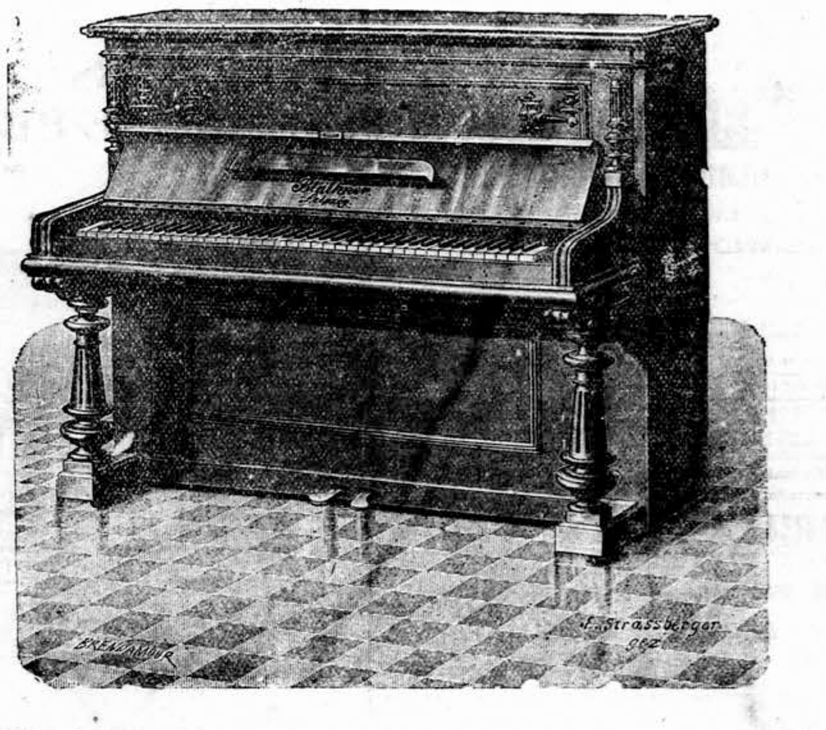

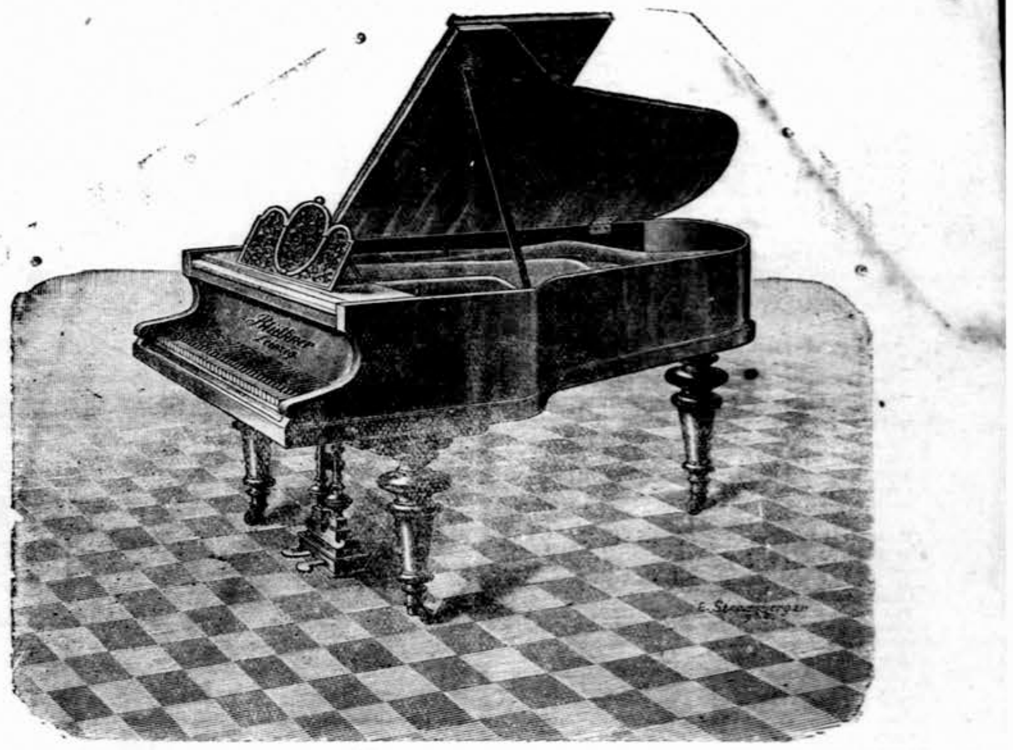

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